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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

THE CLOD AND THE GENIUS.

A genius and clod one day
Raked the meadows sweet with hay.

The genius said: "I plainly see
That hayseed's not the thing for me."

And he said as his bay rake forth he hurled:
"I'll go snatch laurels from the world."

The clod opined that good, green hay
Was better than laurel any day.

So the genius traveled wide and soared
And hooked sweet sonnets for his board.

The clod's dad died and left a will,
Gave him a farm and a good gristmill.

He sold young pigs and cows and beeves
And never pined for laurel leaves.

The genius came to the farm one day
And the clod in the meadow raked the hay.

The genius had seen some right hard knocks,
And at the time was on the rocks.

He had taken his meals, it was plain to see,
With great irregularity.

And a good, old-fashioned mutton stew
Would be all the laurel, he thought, that grew.

The clod embraced his long lost twin,
Straightway to the kitchen took him in.

And he said as he watched his brother's greed
That he didn't think laurel was much for feed.

Next day the genius raked the hay
For the clod at a dollar ten per day.

And he said as he mopped his sweating brow,
"Three 'squares' beat laurel anyhow."
—Bismarck Tribune.

PRIVATE GREEN.

I haven't a cent in my pocket, but I've
got a lead ball in my thigh;
I haven't a dime's worth of credit, and
oh, but I'm hungry and dry;
I have fought under Wheaton and Law-
ton, and mebby you know what that
means—
I guess they'll remember my trade-mark
back there in the damp Philippines.

I had two hundred dollars the morning
our transport came out of the bay,
And all of the others had money, and we
cheered as we started away;
But the stretch from Manila to 'Frisco is
weary and dreary and long,
And no matter how ably you play 'em
the cards'll contrive to go wrong.

We all jingled coins when we started—our
pockets were full—we were glad!
We were paupers the day that we landed
—a few possessed all we had had!
Oh the stretch from Manila to 'Frisco is
the stretch from the crib to the
grave,
And one, at the end, has the dollars a
thousand neglected to save.

There is grit in the man who can boldly
go into the murderous fray,
But there's more in the man who can
look at a jackpot and hurry away!
I know what the pangs of the hungry and
the tortures of thirsty men are,
And the distance from 'Frisco to mother
is weary and dreary and far!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

FINALLY IDENTIFIED.

Men saw the pageantry go by
They sought the real hero there.
The big bass drummer caught their eye,
Who stepped with such a martial air.
They raised their shouts in welcoming
glee,
But found, alas, it wasn't he.

"He's further forward!" then they cried,
The grand drum major there they
found
With great fur hat and haughty stride
And baton weighing many a pound.
They cheered him straight in accents
free,
But found, alas, it wasn't he.

And when the mighty train had passed,
They looked about in blank dismay,
And murmured, as their hearts beat fast,
"Perhaps he isn't here to-day!
Though many a figure proud we see,
We always find it isn't he!"

And then the wise policeman spake:
"Did you not note the gentle mien
Of one whose modest manners make
The touch of contrast in the scene;
The man who didn't seem to be
Filled with importance? That was
he."
—Washington Star.

Miscellany.

ARMED AGAINST THE WEATHER

The most novel umbrella is the day has a handle like a gunstock. You push the

hammer, which is attached to a steel rod to open it, and pull the trigger to close it. A brass cartride surmounts the top.

A Fat English Church Living.

The Lord Chancellor has a fat living in the city to dispose of just now, as he appoints the successor to the late Rev. William Windle, of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The church adjoins the Mansion House, and is one of Christopher Wren's buildings. The parish has been amalgamated with St. Benet Sherehog, and has a population of less than a hundred. The parish is rich in charities. There is a lectureship, founded over a century ago, attached to the church. The income is made up to a handsome figure from various sources, including the rate, ground rents, dividends, window lights, glebe rent, the rectory house, and fee for lectureship. The total is about £400. The lectureship used to bring in £40 a year, but as the work grew less the amount was increased to £100. The parochial duties are insignificant. The average attendance at church services is less than twenty. The choir outnumbers the congregation by two.—London Chronicle.

Mule in Peace and War.

The mule, whether in peace or war, is a subject which should be approached with a feeling of profound respect. From every point of view the subject is one to promote gravity.—Atlanta Journal.

Distinctions.

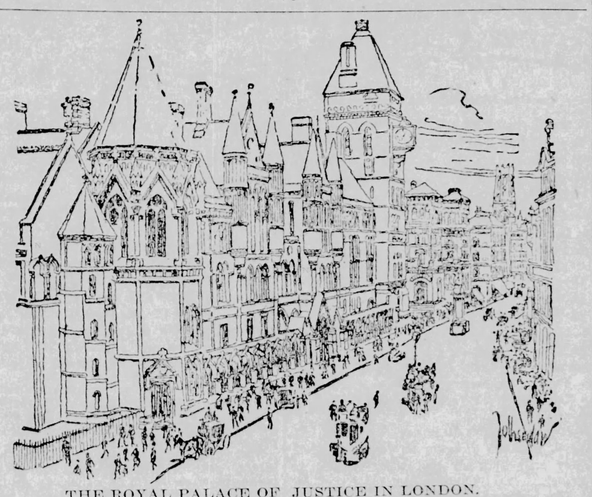
"She's the best matchmaker in our town."

"Ah! Matrimonial or plain sulphur?"—

THE INNS OF COURT OF LONDON.

The greatest modern public building in Europe is the Royal Palace of Justice in London. "The Temple" it is popularly called, and it is worthy of the name. It is of Gothic architecture and extends from the Strand through to Carey street, with a frontage of 500 feet on the Strand. The site alone cost the government between four and five million dollars, and the building cost almost four millions. The main hall itself is 80 feet to the roof, 48 feet wide and 238 feet long. It is down this hall on great occasions that the bewigged and begowned judges of all the courts pass in stately procession.

The interior arrangements of the building have been greatly criticised from the point of usefulness for the purpose for which intended, but of the exterior there can be no criticism. It fascinates and



THE ROYAL PALACE OF JUSTICE IN LONDON.

pleases the eye, and no matter how many times it may be visited there is always something new in the detail or in the sky line to hold attention. Even those who pass and repass the Temple day after day on the tops of the thousands of omnibuses following the Strand to and from the city, find it worth while to look each time at this building of angels and monks, towers and gables.

It is in this building that all the sessions of court presiding over various branches of the law are held, and it is in these courts that the English barristers find fame and sometimes fortune. It is not easy to become a practising lawyer or barrister in London. The qualifications are severe from every point of view, moral as well as legal, and once admitted to practice it may mean slow starvation for any one without an independent income. The conventionalities of the profession are as strict as the law itself.

To become a lawyer in London a man must, before he is 25 years of age, enter as a student in one of the four inns of court which are known as the societies of Lincoln's inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple and Gray's inn. These inns of court are very old legal associations which have gradually and by common consent secured control of the legal affairs of London. Each one of them has its collection of buildings leased as chambers to barristers, and maintains a library and other conveniences for the members. London has grown around and beyond these inns until they are in the heart of the new city. The buildings themselves are old and dilapidated. They are of brick and of very primitive construction, but the ground upon which they stand, is worth foot by foot, a king's ransom.

The financial affairs of these associations are kept very private. They are not intended to be a source of profit, for the chambers are leased for only enough to keep the building in repair, maintain the library and otherwise care for the property. It is doubtful whether an estimate was ever made as to the value of these holdings, for no one has authority to do so, and no one seems to care to know what it would be. The inns are hidden behind the business blocks along the Strand, with narrow entrances to the street. The court-yards of the inns are paved with brick, a tree or two here and there and many of the old brick houses are nearly hidden under mantles of ivy. Little of the noise of traffic penetrates these dignified retreats, and it is difficult to believe that just the other side of these old houses is the rush and roar of the endless traffic of London's great artery, the Strand.

There are about 5,000 barristers in London though not nearly that number practice in the courts. On the lists of the inns are many titles and the names of owners of great estates who simply studied law for their own protection or convenience. The Prince of Wales is a barrister of the Middle Temple. Some of those admitted simply secured the honor for the social and personal advantage it brings them, for a London barrister in good standing is accorded a position difficult to secure in any other way.

The business of making out papers and all the endless red tape which is such a source of profit to an American law office is done in London by the solicitors who do not practice in the courts. These solicitors in addition to their own work send nearly all of the clients to the barristers whom customs decrees shall take no step toward securing business. They must wait until it comes to their dingy offices. Litigation is an expensive luxury in London. The court charges are high, the fees are tremendous and no one goes to law except on extreme provocation or as an expensive amusement or perhaps as a piece of spite work. The cases on an English docket are not a hundredth part of the number which would accumulate upon an American court docket in the same time. There are not many attractions in the profession of law for young Englishmen especially in the city of London, and the thorough education and income required limits the number of applicants. There is no quick and easy way, nor is the profession the road to preferment in other lines. When an Englishman "goes in" for the law he has an eye single to the profession with the possibility of a seat on the bench as his only chance of variety.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S CUBAN PULLET.

In Gen. Shafter's quarters at San Francisco is a fine, glossy, "black Spanish" pullet, which, if it had the power of speech, could tell a thrilling and pathetic story. Early in July, 1898, when the American army in Cuba was supplying food to the starving reconcentrados in El Caney, a terrific storm wrought such havoc to the roads that it became impossible to convey further supplies to the town. Gen. Shafter therefore issued an order that all who were able might walk to his camp, six miles away, and draw rations.

The order set in motion one of the saddest processions that ever followed in the wake of war. Ragged, hungry, weak, emaciated, a line of specitres daily wound its awful length through swamp and mud and jungle toward the food.

Lieut. Brooke and an interpreter were returning to camp from El Caney one day when they saw a little band of reconcentrados ahead of them. Behind the men and women lagged a six-year-old boy. He was evidently sick and weary unto death, but still he tottered persistently on.

At length, his last ounce of strength gone, he fell, and lay there in the mud, unable to rise. His father and mother glanced back at him stolidly, and went on. Their own strength would be hardly sufficient to carry them to camp, and suffering had dulled their sensibilities. If he could not keep up he must die where he fell.

Lieut. Brooke dropped from his horse, picked the little fellow up, and galloped into camp with him. There he fed him till he could eat no more, wrapped him in warm blankets and left him to the long, dreamless sleep of exhausted childhood. An old Cuban woman washed his little cotton shirt and trousers, and after a few days' rest he was sent back to El Caney with a generous supply of provisions.

Two days later the little fellow, still weak and pale, again appeared in camp. Going straight to Lieut. Brooke, he took a small chicken from inside his little shirt, and with tears in his eyes presented it. It was the only thing he could give him, he said, to show his appreciation of the senor's kindness. He had walked all the way from El Caney through the deep mud, and after he had made his humble present he walked back.

Lieut. Brooke took the chicken to Gen. Shafter and told its story. The General tethered it to his tent pole. When he entered Santiago he took the bird with him. There her nightly roost was a gilded chandelier in the governor's palace. When the army moved out to camp again the chicken went too. Later she journeyed to Montauk Point, thence to Governors Island, and now she struts and scratches and cackles contentedly in San Francisco, a living reminder of a deed of mercy, a pathetic acknowledgment of the gratitude with which at least one little reconcentrado will always recall las Americanos.—Youth's Companion.

HADN'T SEEN QUEEN WITH WHISKERS ON

A captain of a British regiment stationed in Natal, when paying his company one day, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half-crown, which bears the image of President Kruger. The man brought it back to the paytable, and said to his captain: "Please, sir, you've give me a bad half-crown."

The officer took the coin, and, without looking at it, rang it on the table and remarked, "It sounds all right, Bagster. What's wrong with it?"

"You look at it, sir," was the reply.

The captain glanced at the coin, saying: "It's all right, man; it will pass in the canteen."

This satisfied Bagster, who walked off, making the remark: "If you say it's a'right, sir, it's a'right; but it's the first time I've seed the Queen wi' whiskers on."

Hoodwinking the Old Man.

Mrs. Hobbs—She possesses such a versatile mind.

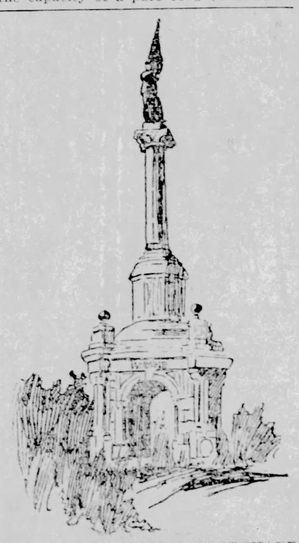
Mrs. Nobb—How does it display itself?

Mrs. Hobbs—Why, for instance, I've seen her plan out a gown and give her husband the impression that she was listening to what he said, all at one and the same time.—Detroit Free Press.

ILLINOIS MONUMENTS IN THE NATIONAL PARK.

The monuments and markers, 107 in all, of the Illinois troops at Chickamauga and other battlefields near Chattanooga, were dedicated on November 23. In receiving the monument on Orchard Knob, General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the National Park commission, said in part:

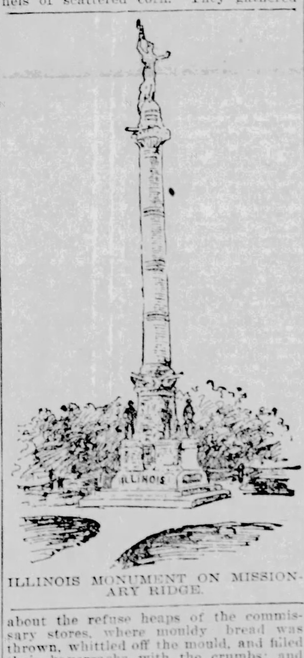
"What of the soldiers who won the battles which these monuments commemorate and the great captains who commanded them? Did General Grant spend his time about the commissary stores in the capacity of a pure food commission-



ILLINOIS MONUMENT ON ORCHARD KNOB.

er? Did he send his staff officers throughout the limits of his command to gather evidence to prove that the war department did not know more than a thing or two about war? Did he fill the press of the land with interviews criticising everything and everybody but himself? When he telegraphed General Thomas from Louisville to hold Chattanooga, did Thomas reply, 'We are out of the proper brand of meat, and it can't be done,' or did he reply, 'We will hold the town till we starve?' Did General Thomas and his general officers send a round robin to Washington concerning the condition of their stomachs, their temperature and their pulse, and promptly furnish a copy of it to the press?

"And what of the soldiers who served under General Thomas? They went about the streets of Chattanooga and the horse and mule corrals, picking up kernels of scattered corn. They gathered



ILLINOIS MONUMENT ON MISSIONARY RIDGE.

about the refuse heaps of the commissary stores, where mouldy bread was thrown, whittled off the mould, and filled their haversacks with the crumbs; and when interrupted by the play of the siege guns, they would look up at the smoking summit of Lookout and exclaim: 'If these rations hold, Mr. Johnny Reb, we'll get you yet.'

"The monuments which Illinois here dedicates are to such officers and men. Let the small, but the loud and persistent crowd of grumblers of the National guard in the war with Spain, who filled the land with their baseless grumblings, take notice of the kind of soldiers which an American state delights to honor.

"And those who fought against these iron men were soldiers of a like mould. When Union veterans gather, that fact should never be forgotten, and ever be held as a matter of pride, since, together, they fix the universal and undisputed standard of American pluck, endurance and heroism on the field of battle.

"This great park, embracing seven battlefields, is being established with absolute impartiality as a military object lesson and an illustration of the prowess of the American soldier in battle. More than a thousand historical tablets attest this impartiality. The like of it was never seen before in any land."

Kaffir Football Team.

The Orange Free State is opposing England in more fields than one, for hailing from this State there is now in England a Kaffir football team which has won for itself golden opinions from lovers of the sport in England. The team has been invited to visit Germany and Austria when its British tour is completed. It is mostly composed of natives of the Basuto tribe, though two are Hottentots. A game between this team and our Carlisle Indians would be a drawing card.

Their Strong Points.

"Now, General Aguinaldo," inquired the interviewer, "do you think that the Filipinos can possibly get the better of the Americans?"

"In the long run,' yes," and the General's eyes danced as he watched his army preparing for a ten-mile dash into the deeper recesses of the forest.—Detroit Free Press.

How Business Comes.

"Sure yer hair is falling frightfully. You'll be bald soon if it kapes on."

"Faith, I'll be balder still if it don't kape on."—Melbourne Weekly Times.

What I Wasn't.

"Now, William, if a bicycle makes three revolutions a second, how many will it make an hour?"

"Say, I ain't no biclopedia."

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Any one of the seven wonders of the world that Paris can not beg, buy or borrow for her Exposition she will seek to duplicate.

"Send us something whose majesty will typify your great country. Send us your proudest possession. Send us Niagara Falls," said Director General Picard to U. S. Commissioner General Peck.

"Can't do it," replied the quick-witted Chicagoan. "We must keep a sharp lookout for our own interests. The war in Africa has raised the price of diamonds and curtailed engagements, and to lend you Niagara Falls would paralyze the American matrimonial market. There'd be no place to go on a wedding tour."

"Then we'll build a brand-new cataract of our own that will make your old waterfall look like a tintype," was the playful threat.

Perhaps this was the origin of the Chateau d'Eau, or Grand Waterfall of the Paris Exposition. Perhaps not. At any rate, Parisian enterprise will supply a cataract which for size, majesty and beauty, will be something stupendous.

Paris' Niagara Falls.

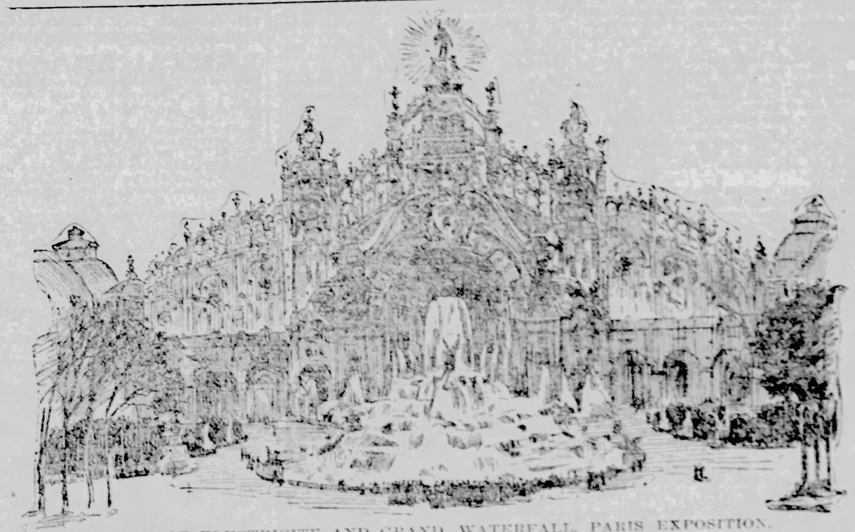
Niagara's rival will be a sheet of water 30 feet wide and 95 feet high, not left out in the rain where it will get wet like the American wonder, but elaborately framed and set in a grotto-like cavity which forms the center-piece or arch of an impressive structure in the Louis Quinze style of architecture. The opening or proscenium arch of the cavity will be 100 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet. Twill take a lot of water to operate this attraction, and the River Seine will furnish it. About a million gallons per hour will be drawn from the storage reservoirs just outside of Paris, and piped to the apex of the arch of the Chateau d'Eau. Its first tumbling act will be a sheer drop of 50 feet—this to make a Niagara roar. After the first leap it will gurgle in graceful cascades through a series of basins, laving the feet of Numerous Naiads, Tritons and other aqueous genii in its downward course, until finally it drops into a receiving reservoir at the foot of some monumental balusters. In the center of the cascade will be set an allegorical sculpture 30 feet high representing "Humanity guided by Progress advancing toward the Future." At night colored lights will play upon the falling waters, imparting to the grotto the semblance of a series of electric fountains.

An Emerald Cataract.

To heighten the effect of this waterfall an original and novel expedient will be adopted. There exists a chemical product called flouresceine, which, by scientific manipulation, yields a reddish powder, that has the singular property of such infinite diffusion when dissolved that a fragment no larger than a pinhead will impart a green tinge to 40 cubic feet of water. A barrel of it would almost color your Great Lake system. By dissolving this powder in springs and streams that disappear from sight either by pouring into underground cavities or by seepage, engineers have traced water-courses to the place of appearance miles away from the vanishing point. By the use of flouresceine products on summer nights the Chateau d'Eau waterfall will be transformed into an emerald cascade, whose poetic beauty will suggest a wierd Arabian Night situation.

Electricity's Home.

Towering above the Chateau d'Eau, with the crowning statue 225 feet from the ground, the visitors strolling along the Champ de Mars will behold the splendid facade of the Palace of Electricity. This structure has a frontage of 250 feet and extends back nearly a quarter of a mile. As shown in the picture, the upper part of the building is an elaborate composition of stained-glass windows, deep bays and numerous turrets, suggestive of lacework or a gigantic piece of embroidery. The sculpture which crowns the facade represents the Genius of Electricity. After dark this will form the center-piece of some grandly striking illuminations, presenting some marvelous multi-colored effects. Moreover, the entire upper facade of the palace will be studded with electric globes of various shapes and colors, so that the evening visitors, with the decorated cataract in the foreground, crowned with this scintillating spectacle as a background, will have little cause to miss the electric fountains of a decade ago.



THE PLACE OF ELECTRICITY AND GRAND WATERFALL, PARIS EXPOSITION.

The interior of the Palace of Electricity, like omnia Gallia, of our Latin days, will be divided into three parts—a grand central court and two quadrilateral spaces in the wings. In the basement will be installed the several plants for the development of electrical energy—the boilers, engines and generators, which, by a system of invisible wires, will supply not only the floor above, but all the other buildings and the grounds with light and power.

On the great ground floor and suspended from the ceiling will be shown the myriad devices by which the strange, intangible fluid is turned to practical account—motors of every kind, from the mammoth machines which operate mills and street railways down to the little device that drives a sewing machine or rotates a desk fan; lighting apparatus, from the 60,000-candle-power battery, which sends a dazzling flash forty miles out to sea from a lighthouse tower, down to the tiny bulb that rests in the chalice of a lily or scintillates from the white expanse of an actor's shirt-front; electric heaters for buildings, rooms, cars, pancake griddles, sad-irons and curling tongs; electrical signs, electrical toys, electro-plating plants, ocean cables, switchboards and everything pertaining to the telephone or telegraphy.

Significant Contract Clause.

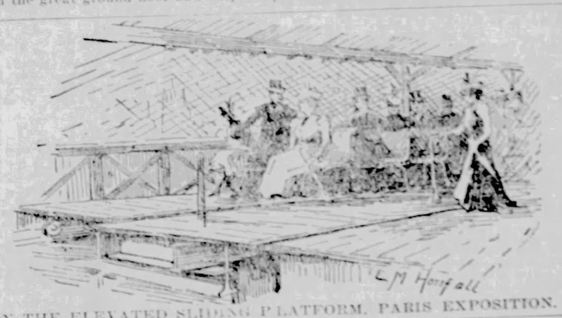
The chief exhibits of apparatus for the development of electricity will be made by the French, German, English and American firms. Other countries are not progressive in this direction. The Paris Exposition managers have agreed to pay the foreign companies a fixed amount for the installation of plants to supply electrical energy to the grounds and buildings, and a significant fact is disclosed by the contracts. All these cover a period of 205 days—from April 15 to November 5, 1900, with a clause permitting the expositon to prolong the contract at discretion for a period of 20 days more. So it appears that there is a possibility of the exposition remaining open until the end of November—a term of seven and half consecutive months—which would become a new record of duration for an international fair.

The foreign companies already have the work well advanced, and by a compact, to which all subscribe, it is provided that a continual supply of electricity shall be furnished without requiring any employe to be on duty more than seven hours per day.

Americans will not be especially pleased or proud of the display made in the United States section of the Electrical Palace. This collection will be mainly interesting from a historical or documentary point of view. The foremost American inventions of recent years will be found distributed through the displays of several European nations, and especially among the German, French and English exhibits. This is due to the fact that several prominent European houses are of American origin, and are practically branch establishments of the great American concerns. In accordance with the specifications adopted all these show their products in the sections assigned to the countries in which the European houses are located.

Sidewalk on Wheels.

One of the novelties of the exposition, and at the same time one of the utilities, will be a traveling platform, or rather a pair of platforms moving at different speeds, covering a course two miles in length and connecting the three most important sections of the ground—the Champs de Mars, the Invalides and the Quai d'Orsay, on which is the street of foreign national buildings. The idea is not a new one, but this will be its first application on an ambitious scale. For fifteen years engineers have been studying the possibilities of transporting a vast number of people rapidly and safely by the platform system. Mr. Blot presented the scheme to the commissioners of the last Paris exposition in 1889, but it was rejected as to hold an innovation, and the coveted franchise was awarded to a narrow gauge railway. At Chicago, Messrs. Silsbee & Smith improved on M. Blot's plan, and constructed a movable sidewalk on the lake pier, which enabled those who found it to enjoy Lake Michigan's cool breezes on hot summer nights. But as this apparatus was built as a unit, any sort of breakdown brought the whole system to a standstill until repairs were made. The project which has finally met the acceptance of the Paris exposition management consists of a single-track elevated railway and a double elevated sliding platform, both mounted on structure of iron, 22 feet above the ground, with ten stations, reached either by steps or auxiliary sliding inclined planes. Two hundred motors, each work independently,



ON THE ELEVATED SLIDING PLATFORM, PARIS EXPOSITION.

will keep the platforms in motion. The first platform, which moves alongside the station, has a speed of only two and one-half miles per hour. The second platform which is alongside, and moving in the same direction as the first, has a speed of five miles per hour, and is provided with seats and an outer guard-rail. It is just as easy to step from the slower platform to the faster as it is to pass from the station to the first. Passengers will cover the entire course in about 25 minutes, and it has been computed that 22,000 persons can pass a given point in an hour. To build and operate this transportation system, including the sum paid for the concession, will cost the company over $1,400,000. The fare is ten cents, and the platforms will run fourteen hours per day. To make any money the average daily receipts must exceed $7,000—an average of 5,000 passengers per hour.

The financial outcome and the attitude of the visitors will be watched with great interest. Should it prove an unqualified success it does not take the gift of prophecy to foretell the installation of similar platforms opposite the second-story windows on many busy retail streets in large cities, with all the changes in store methods which this would bring about.

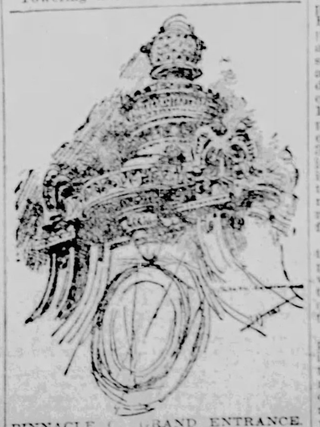
Educational Displays.

Precisely on the same spot where stood the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Paris exposition of 1889 will stand the Palace of Education in 1900. The building, which will cost $297,000, will stand close by the Eiffel Tower, and in size and general features will be the counterpart of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, its next neighbor. A very original cupola surmounts the porch, in which the student of architecture will detect a strange commingling of the Renaissance, Louis XIV., Byzantine and the Nineteenth century styles. Like all the other buildings the color is white. The first feature inside the doorway is three large groups of sculpture. These personify Science, Letters and Art. On this floor a large concert hall will be provided, where performances on the various instruments shown in the building will be given both during the day and in the evening.

The educational exhibits will be divided into three classes. The first relating to liberal arts of the past, and forming a retrospective section of the highest interest; the second, pertaining to the present state of art and science, while the third will give intellectual workers a splendid glimpse of the futurity of civilization. Here will be shown all that pertains to the organization and equipment of schools and colleges and libraries, the apparatus of telegraphy and photography and the instruments of precision. There will likewise be a lot of modern surgical instruments and apparatus by means of which the doctors of to-day look into and explore the hidden cavities of the human frame to determine diseased conditions and remove abnormal growths.

Frederic Mayer.

PALACE OF EDUCATION, PARIS EXPOSITION.



PINNACLE OF GRAND ENTRANCE.
From the original sketch.

DUTCH RECORDS TO BE PRINTED.

The next legislature will be asked for an appropriation of $40,000 to be used in printing verbatim old Dutch records in the County Clerk's offices in Ulster and Albany counties, says the New York Herald. These records extend back to the year 1600 and are of immense historical value. Former Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, of Kingston, has succeeded in interesting antiquarians of both Ulster and Albany counties in the project.

Although the cost of printing and indexing the old records will be at least $40,000, and probably even more, the state will be reimbursed to some extent by the sale of the printed volumes. Only 50 sets will be sold, but although the price per set will be $100, the 50 sets have already been spoken for, and it is believed that many attorneys in Ulster and Albany counties will purchase a set, if possible, for use in making searches of titles to land.

Former Judge Clearwater, who is chiefly interested in the proposed bill, is of pure Dutch stock, his ancestors having title to lands in the family of Governor Dongan.

Albany and Ulster counties are two of the ten original counties of New York state, and the records of each bear dispute only on the other. If the bill is passed by the legislature and the records are printed each of the sixty counties in the state, outside of Albany county, will receive a set of the records, which will be kept in the County Clerk's office for reference.

The records will be of great value throughout the state, as almost every county is immediately concerned in the work for at the early date to which the records go back, Albany county extended from Kingston, where Ulster county now is, as far west as Buffalo, and all of the papers relating to real estate transactions between the early settlers and the Indians and patroons and their tenants were then filed in Albany county.

The custom of filing only copies of the original deeds and mortgages is comparatively recent, and the old papers contain the signatures of many historical characters.

DOG'S DIAMOND COLLAR.

Policemen, firemen and other heroes of mankind do not absorb all the substantial rewards of valor. A big dog owned in Philadelphia suburbs wears a diamond collar worth $300 as a tribute to his

skillful and courageous capture of a burglar. It's a wise thief that doesn't try to take the collar away.

A Masterly Military Criticism.

"I don't see how Gen. White can fly."

"Why not?"

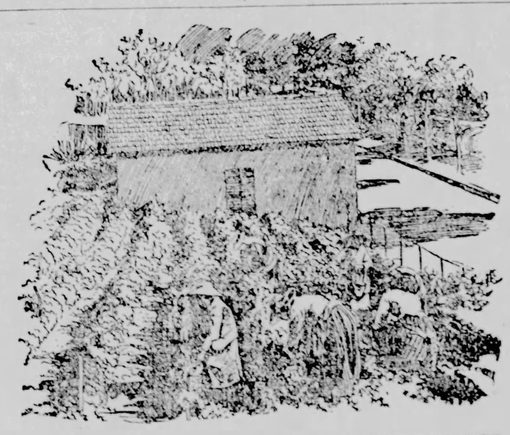
"He's lost his left wing."—Cleveland

BILLIONS OF FLOWERS.

Women's Part in the Perfume Industry at Grasse, France.

Grasse, in the southern part of France, is the center of the perfume industry. There the women and girls may be seen, with broad hats on their heads, gathering flowers from 5 o'clock until 11 in the morning, and then returning with their fragrant burdens to the houses, where they pluck the leaves from the blossoms and pass the rest of the day in preparing them for the work of extracting the essences or essential oils, which contain the perfume itself.

In March they begin picking violets, from which the popular violet water is



WOMEN GATHERING JESSAMINE AT GRASSE, FRANCE

made, and from the beginning of May to the end of June they gather the jessamin, roses and orange blossoms, as well as the tube roses in July, the mignonette in August, and the cassia in September. But the maidens are not gathering blossoms to stick into their hats nor to clasp at their belts to add to the personal charms; it is their daily bread, earned in a delightful fashion. A breath will blow the rose leaf from you, and the nimble fingers of the women must move rapidly to pluck the billions and millions of leaves that go to make up the 1,200,000 kilogrammes of rose leaves alone that are used each season. Besides, there is a million kilogrammes of jessamine to be plucked, and violets and orange blossoms to the extent of two million kilogrammes a year. To give an idea of the number of plants that are raised for this huge result, it is calculated that each stalk of jessamine yields two kilogrammes of blossoms a season. So there must be at least one-half million stalks to yield the million kilogrammes required.

But the gathering of the blossoms is only the beginning of the work, for then extracted by distilling processes, making the purest extracts. So much for the industry which has made Grasse rich and famous. But in this story lies much that is suggestive for us in the United States.

It is beyond question that in many portions of the United States, just as fine and strongly perfumed flowers can be raised as in France. The varieties of roses, for instance, which are best for making perfumes are not the American Beauties nor La France, but the commoner varieties, which will grow luxuriously almost anywhere in the states. It is certain that if the attention of some of our women were directed to this matter, they could earn many a dollar pleasantly by the manufacture of perfumes. It would require no complicated machinery to make pomade just as it is made at Grasse. The lard could be bought and refined, it could be spread on the plates of glass, and it would be both pleasant and profitable to spend a few weeks in June picking roses and spreading the leaves on the absorbing fat. Then if you did not care to make the cologne yourself, you could sell your pomade and get a good deal for it.

Of the spoiled leaves thrown aside. Then the making of the perfume begins. The leaves are spread one by one upon layers of pure lard that cover plates of glass. Three or four times these flower-layers are renewed before the lard has absorbed all of the perfume that it can hold, for the fat has a peculiar attraction for the essential oils of the flowers. This perfumed lard is the "pomade" of commerce, not the pomades used for hair or beard, but the crude material out of which these are afterwards manufactured. The lard is then either shipped as it is to other manufacturers, or put into alcohol, which draws off the perfume from the fat, having a stronger attraction therefor than the lard, and the result is the finest eau de cologne. Most of this pomade is shipped as it stands to all parts of Europe and America, but some of it is reserved and the oils are

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Casting Vote.

"Has the Vice President a vote in the United States Senate ever helped to carry any measure of great importance, and what measures?"—L. S., Lexington, Neb.

Yes, but we can recall but one of importance. That was the casting vote cast by Vice President Geo. M. Dallas in favor of the annexation of Texas. In Washington's term, it is also said Vice President Adams used his casting vote frequently, and on important measures, but we have no record of them at hand.

Gridley's Son.

"President McKinley and Admiral Dewey are going to send Capt. Gridley's son to school—not to the Naval Academy, as he is too young—so he can enter the navy. Can he ever become, if qualified, an officer, that is, above the petty grade? If so, how?"—R. W., Parmalee, Mich.

He can be educated so as to enter the marine service, which is not the same as the navy. All war vessels carry a detachment of marines, who are simply soldiers, so far as their duty is concerned. Do you not remember that the first landing of Americans on Cuban soil was a detachment of marines at Guantanamo? Young Gridley will become an officer of marines; but he can not become a naval officer, as his father was.

Pensions.

"Is the widow of a deceased soldier, honorably discharged from the United States regular army, entitled to pension, and if so, to what amount?"—J. N. B., Hutt, Tenn.

Not unless he died of wounds or disease contracted in the service. But if he served for 90 days or more in the civil war, she is pensionable under the law of 1890.

"Will you please publish how much the government allows attorneys for collecting increases of pensions?"—L. G., Comton, N. Y.

For a straight increase $2, and no more. But if there is a new disability alleged, the attorney may collect $25, under the old law, if there is a contract to that effect, or $10 if there is no contract; under the new law, only $10, in any case.

"If a soldier drawing a pension leaves or deserts his wife, is she entitled to part or half of his pension?"—Reader, Westcliffe, Colo.

Yes. If she swears that she was not guilty of immoral conduct, she may be allowed half the husband's pension, or such share less than half as the commissioner of pension may award.

H. M., Lincoln, Ark.: In the case you mention, where the pensioner received an increase of $2 per month under the law of 1890, when he intended to have his application under the old law, whereby he would be entitled to a greater sum, the only remedy is to file a new declaration under the old law.

T. N. C., Gustava, Tenn.: No, the land warrant law was passed before the civil war. The only allowance made to soldiers of the civil war is that they may have their term of service, not to exceed three years, deducted from the five years of residence required under the homestead law.

E. A., Emporia, Kan.: In the case you mention, of a volunteer killed in the Philippines, who was the support of his mother, she is pensionable at $12 per month, to date from the day of her application. She is also entitled to his pay to the date of death, and to all his effects. Better put the case into the hands of a good attorney.

G. W. W., Argos, Ind.: In the case you mention, the widow gets the pension money due her husband.

The Greek Empire.

"What was the language of the people of the Byzantine or Eastern Empire?"—R., Pittsburg, Pa.

The language of the court, of the educated class, and of the church service, was Greek. The service of the Eastern church is still held in Greek, as that of the Western or Roman church is in Latin.

Gold Coined in 1843.

"Was there any gold coined by the mint in the year 1843, and if so what demnominations?"—G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.

Yes, The gold coinage of that year was: Double eagles, $2,506,240; eagles, $4,-275,425; quarter eagles, $1,327,132.50.

Money in the Treasury.

M. H., Augusta, Akla: By the official report of the condition of the treasury on November 1, 1899, we find there was in the treasury on that date, cash as follows:

Gold.....	$ 879,817,315
Silver.....	496,499,378
Paper.....	64,882,032
In depositaries, minor coin, etc	83,957,222
Total.....	$1,025,155,847

But this includes the gold and silver coin against which gold or silver certificates have been issued, which are in circulation in the hands of the people. This can not be used, except to redeem the certificates. The law rigidly specifies this.

The liabilities payable on demand include these silver certificates, gold certificates, the treasury notes of 1890, outstanding checks and drafts, the fund for the redemption of uncurrent national bank notes, etc. The total of all these items on that date was $735,664,307. That is, that amount of the money in the treasury could not be paid for general expenses. Subtract this from the total cash in the treasury, and you get $289,491,540, the cash balance. This is the only money available for general expenditure. You can see the statement you quote is to be taken in a very qualified sense.

Note Circulation.

"If the banks can contract their notes that are in circulation, at will, how is it done?"—S. L. C., Oakland, O.

The notes of the bank are paid in to it in payments for loans, on deposit, etc. If it wishes to diminish the amount of its notes in circulation, say by $50,000, it simply retains them as they are paid in, until it gets that amount. They are then sent to the comptroller of the currency, who relases $55,000 of the bonds which are held in the treasury to secure that bank's circulation, which are sent to the bank, which can sell them and get the money for them.

Astrology.

"Can an astrologer tell the past and future of a person from the planets at birth? If not, why not?"—W. G. D., Moody, Mo.

Certainly not. Will you have the kindness to tell us how the position of the planets at the moment of a child's birth has any relation to its life? Is it your idea of God that he is busy arranging the future of each one of us in accordance with the position in which the planets, in their orderly course round the sun, happen to be in at that moment? Astrology is a base superstition, and it is a wonder that any intelligent person can imagine otherwise.

Ohio Campaign Expenses.

"There appeared recently in the news columns of a Washington paper, the statement that according to the official statement of the Republican and Democratic campaign committees after the late Ohio election, the Republicans had spent about $20,000 and the Democrats had spent only about $18,000. Is this fact? If so, it would seem that the Republican majority was owing largely to an enormous campaign fund."—W. P. K., Nasbie, Va.

The statements are facts, but all the facts are not given. Hence the conclusion is false. The omission is this. Mr. McLean, the Democratic candidate for governor, managed his own campaign. The Democratic committee was practically a figure-head. It is within the personal knowledge of the writer that the chairman of the Democratic county committee here in Toledo went to Columbus twice, and each time received money from Mc-Lean in person, to be used for political purposes. It was the same in every county of the state. Another fact which the Washington paper omitted is that McLean did not comply with that provision of the Garfield law which requires every candidate to file a statement of his expenses, under penalty of $1,000 fine. Mr. McLean prefers to pay that fine to letting the public know what he expended. The lowest estimate put upon McLean's expenditure is $300,000. He spent many times as much as the Republicans, but was defeated badly.

Worn Paper Money.

"Please tell me where I can have torn and worn out paper money redeemed and what steps must I take to have it done."—G. W. R., Branchville, N. C.

Any national bank will either take charge of it for you, or tell you how to get it replaced at the Treasury by new bills.

The Four Hundred.

"How, when, and where did the expression 'the Four Hundred' originate?"—G. M. W., Fremont, Wash.

Several years ago, Ward McAllister, of New York City, wrote an article, which was printed, on the social life of the metropolis, in which he stated it as his view that not over 400 persons in that city were entitled to be considered of the highest social standing. His standard included only persons who for several generations had been conspicuous in the social life of the city. The article created a vast deal of comment, and from it the phrase originated.

Silver Dollars.

"Would silver dollars, prior to 1873, pay any public debt or were they worth as much as gold from 1861 to 1873? please explain."—L. R. R., Golo, Ky.

The coinage law of 1837 changed the coinage ratio between silver and gold from the old ratio of 15 to 1 to the new ratio of 16 to 1. But this made the silver dollar worth a little more than the gold dollar. That is, the silver dollar was worth two or three cents more than a dollar in gold, as a result the silver dollars did not circulate, but were sold as bullion. This, in effect, put our finances on the gold standard, and they have been there ever since. The value of the silver dollar continued greater than that of the gold dollar until 1874, when it fell to a fraction less than 99 cents. The increasing production of silver for a number of years had been bringing its value slowly downward. The average price of silver per ounce, in 1861, was $1.323; in 1871, $1.328; in 1872, $1.322; in 1873, $1.298; and in 1874,, $1.-278. It has kept on falling ever since. In 1889 it was $1.145; in 1895, $1.064; in 1899,$1.-046; in 1895, it was 65 cents. The silver dollar was always a legal tender except for a year or so, in 1874-75.

The Monitor Weehawken.

We are obliged to J. L., Palatine, Ill., for the following: "In answer to the recent query in regard to the Monitor Weehawken, I will say, that on December 6, 1863, she sank off Morris Island near Charleston, S. C., under circumstances considered very mysterious at the time. She was not under fire, and the sea was smooth. Admiral Dahigren, from the flagship, the Philadelphia, saw her gradually sinking, and finally she went down with her flag still floating proudly from her mast. It was later found out, that some of her plates had been loosened in some of her former terrific encounters, and had sunk from her own weakness, and defects. I have thus far not been able to learn any facts in regard to the monitors Winnebago and Chickasaw."

The Black Forest.

"Where is the Black Forest?"—Reader, Poetone, Ill.

The Black Forest, called "Schwarzwald" in German, is a range of wooded mountains in the southwest portion of Germany, traversing Baden and Wertemberg, and forming the eastern boundary of the Rhine basin. It is about 100 miles in length, almost parallel to the course of the river Rhine, from which it is distant in many places less than 30 miles. Its northern part is about eighteen miles broad, its southern about thirty miles. The Black Forest consists of elevated plains or table lands. Its greatest elevation is near to and east from Freiburg. The highest summits of the range are the Feldberg, the Belchen and the Kandel, which are between 4,600 and 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The summits of the mountains are bare, and covered with snow for eight months in the year. Just below the snow line are forests of pine, beech and maple; while the middle and lower parts of the mountains are covered with dense forests of fir, whose dark foliage give the name "black" to the forest. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, and in the manufacture of wooden toys. Agriculture is of little importance, as the soil is unfruitful and the climate severe.

Sunday Newspapers.

"Where did the modern Sunday newspaper have its beginning?"—S. T., Ottawa, Kan.

Sunday newspapers had their origin in the United States. In the year before the civil war, they were weekly papers, issued only on Sunday, and the news features were unimportant. The civil war led to the beginning of the practice of daily papers issuing also on Sunday, in order to get the news. It was soon found that the mass of the people like Sunday newspapers, because they have more time to read than on any other day. As a consequence, the Sunday newspaper has come to stay.

Christmas.

"Please tell when Christians first began celebrating Christmas and if we have any account of it in the Bible."—Reader, Bloomington, Ind.

Yes, there is an account and a very vivid one, of the first Christmas, in the New Testament. You will find it in the second chapter, of Luke's gospel, from the 7th to the 20th verses, inclusive. It was natural that this event should be celebrated, and this has been done from the earliest period of the church. Its formal institution as a church festival is attributed to Telesphorus, bishop of Rome, who died A. D. 153. The exact date of Christ's birth not being known the Christmas festival was celebrated on many different dates—the Eastern church generally celebrating it in April or May. In the fourth century, Pope Julius I ordered an investigation to be made concerning the most probable date of Christ's birth, and the result was an agreement on December 25, although in the opinion of many there is no authentic proof of the identification of the day. That does not matter, however, as every Christian recognizes the propriety of celebrating the birth of Christ, and the day hallowed through the centuries is as good as any on which to hold the festival.

Cents of 1877.

"Will you please inform me how many pennies were made bearing the date 1877, also the value of the above named coin?"—F. M. S., Hammersley Fork, Pa.

Let us remind you there is no United States coin called a "penny." To speak of "pennies" when "cents" are meant is a blunder, as well as being a bit of English affectation.

In the year 1877 there were 5,525 cents coined. In that year the most of the issue was of bronze, but a few were coined of pure nickel. The latter are in demand among collectors.

You will note, by the rules above, that no questions as to the value of rare coins are answered in the Bureau. You must apply to dealers in old coins for such information. Nor can we give the names or addresses of dealers.

Miscellaneous.

K. B., Gibbon, Neb.: We are sorry we have not the directions.

B. D., Flynn, W. Va.: We are sorry to say we have not the facts regarding the children of these three Presidents.

W. B. G., Dickson, W. Va.: Unfortunately we never heard of the poem, nor do we know the name of the magazine.

A. K., La Mar, Wis.: As we understand it, the height of mountains is found by barometric observation by the geodetic survey.

G. H. C. Claude, W. Va.: Both the state of Arkansas and the Arkansas river are pronounced Ark-an-saw, accent on the first syllable.

J. E. S., Parkplace, Ore.: There are no mermaids nor any animal so called. Nor is it a fact that there exists in the sea a duplicate of everything on land.

Reader, Wytheville, Va.: When railway mail clerks are needed the chief of the division—who is appointed by the postmaster general—makes a requisition on the civil service commission, which certifies to him a number of names. He selects the number he needs. Each of these is on probation for six months, but during that time receives full pay.

M. S. S., Dupont, O.: The war correspondent who got into trouble with Gen. Shafter at the raising of the American flag over Santiago, was Sylvester Scovel.

I. B. S., Mahonington, Pa.: To find graining paper, we should inquire by letter of some of the large eastern wholesale dealers in painters' and grainers' supplies.

L. Y. M., Mt. Vernon, O.: The naval personnel bill, passed in the spring of 1899, abolished the grade of commodore from the navy. What the reasons were for dropping it we do not know.

W. A. C., Kunkle, O.: The game laws of Ohio forbid the shooting of quail, except between November 10 and December 15, "inclusive." The word "inclusive" allows killing on both these days.

D. N. K., Seligman, Mo.: Well, why not ask a lawyer whether these is any Missouri law imposing a tax or license on the business? See answer to E. F. C., Bulltown, W. Va.

T. E. H., Duncan's Mills, Ill.: Stuttering is believed to be nervous in its origin. There are specialists who devote themselves to the care of stutterers, but whether they are successful or not we do not know.

M. R., El Reno, Okla.: There was a story floating through the newspapers several months ago that scientists had claimed to have discovered a second moon to the earth. Of course the story is a fake—that is, it is false.

W. M., Centreville, Miss.: No law can be made by congress to send the negroes out of the United States. The word "negro" was first used by the Spanish to designate the black race. It is derived from the Latin word "niger," meaning "black."

E. F. C., Bulltown, W. Va.: Consult a lawyer, and ask him what the law of your state is in the matter. If you will read the rules above, you will see questions of law are barred, for the reason that we can not be expected to keep posted as to the laws of 45 states.

M. H., Vernon, Ala.: A number of years ago Major McKinley indorsed notes for friends of his to the amount of $15,000. The firm failed, leaving him liable. He gave up all his property to meet the liability but it was not nearly enough. Then a number of his friends, headed by Mr. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, raised money enough by popular subscription to meet the debts, and to release the famous McKinley homestead at Canton. When the notes were paid off, Mr. Kohlsaat, Mr. Hanna and several others went to Canton and gave the cancelled notes to Mrs. McKinley. The story that Hanna ever held any obligations of McKinley's was simply a campaign lie, without one iota of truth in it.

Worth Reading.

"You will find enclosed thirty-one one-cent stamps for one of Dr. Pierce's Medical Advisers, cloth bound," writes James E. Crampton, Esq., of Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md. "This book is for a friend of mine who is using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot praise your medicine too highly. I was in business in Baltimore and had rheumatism for three months; couldn't walk at all. I tried the best doctors I could get, but they did me no good. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured me sound. I came home to Sharpsburg, and there were three cases of different diseases. I advised the patients to use Dr. Pierce's medicines, which they did, and all were cured."

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BAOUT SLAVERY IN SULU ISLANDS.

The slavery which exists on the islands is so different from that which Americans were accustomed to in the South before the War of the Rebellion that it deserves another term to define it, says E. M. Andre, Belgian consul at Manila, in the Independent. A Moro chief who owns slaves is more like a master who has hired a dozen or two mechanics or laborers by the year to work his place. He has no rights over them, except to see that they work for him, for which he in turn must give them proper food, clothing shelter and protection. He has no right to sell them as a man would his cattle, nor are there any slave marts such as were found in this country half a century ago. Families are not separated, but they are housed and kept by the owner until they voluntarily leave. Frequently a slave rises above his position, shows an aptitude for money making, and he practically buys his freedom by sharing the profits of his work with his master. On the other hand, there is voluntary slavery sought by poor families. A poor Moro who is unable to make a sufficient living for his family practically sells his work to a more successful man in return for money, protection or other goods. It is the same as if a man in this country should borrow a thousand dollars and in return for it offer his services to the man to whom he is indebted. There is nothing said about paying back the money, and the two live on these terms, it may be, for a lifetime. One man is practically the master and the other his serf.

This sort of slavery, if you wish to call it such, exists in nearly all of the Oriental countries. It is practiced by the English in India. The poor natives work for their master in return for a living and protection. It is very common in China, and also in the other islands of the Philippine group. To call it slavery is to mislead the average man who is unfamiliar with Oriental customs.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Come Good in Either Case.

First Filipino—We must demand an indemnity of the Americans.

Second Filipino—What! even if we don't whip them?

First Filipino—Certainly. Won't we need it worse if we do whip them?

Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke.

Mrs. Marmaduke (enthusiastically)—See those young lovers sitting so close together on that bench, Tom. How beautifully the future opens before them! How happy they are! To them everything is possible!

Mr. Marmaduke (puffing at his cigar)—And nothing probable.—Harper's Bazar.

For His Health.

"Aren't you sometimes frightened by the dangers to which a military life exposes you?"

"Certainly not," answered the Filipino soldier. "I joined the army for my health—the doctor said I needed regular exercise, and I have every reason to believe these daily retreats will be the making of me."—Washington Star.

"He That Stays Does the Business."

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything, gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

FANNING ISLAND IN MID-PACIFIC.

Citizen of United States Is King of This Lonely Possession.

When the new cable line now planned by the British government to connect Vancouver island with the Fiji islands and Australia, is finally put into operative force, it will sound the knell of the downfall of power now possessed in unlimited quantity by a single citizen of the United States. This citizen is George W. Greig, and, aided by one of his brothers, exercises despotic control over one of the island dependencies of his mother country, unhampered in any particular save that of nominal allegiance to the British high commissioner at Fiji. That official, however, never bothers his head about his vassal.

THE MASTER OF FANNING ISLAND.

This atoll or coral island, owned and governed by the Greigs, is about 1,000 miles due south of the Hawaiian islands, and is a mere speck on the vast expanse of rolling waves of the great Pacific ocean, having no companion near it, other than another smaller atoll that only serves to accentuate the loneliness of the two upon the desert waste of waters. Nevertheless, the islands are bowers of tropical beauty and loveliness—and to their owners they are the synonym of all the magic conveyed in that indefinable and inexpressible word "home."

FANNING ISLAND.

Nowadays it is impossible to acquire at will an island and rule over it as befits a small dukelet of the middle ages. Such good fortune but rests with the prerogatives of birth, and it is through being sons of their father that they control their island monarchies.

Just a little over 100 years ago, Capt. Edward Fanning was cruising about in the Pacific ocean in search of whales, while in command of the staunch old vessel Betty. In those days sailing vessels took their own time in making port or arriving at their destination. The quick competition of modern business had not yet infected sailing vessels with the desire to rush through with their voyage and start another, so one day while cruising leisurely around, when the lookout reported land ahead, Capt. Fanning decided to see what there was in the shape of land in what had hitherto been considered as a boundless, rolling waste of waters. His curiosity was aroused, so, nosing the reef, he put off in his boat with the crew armed to the teeth, and proceeded to investigate. Great was his astonishment to find a large island apparently capable of sustaining life, extremely fertile, covered with a thick underbrush and a dense growth of cocoanut palms and pandanus trees.

On landing the little party advanced cautiously, expecting every moment to be attacked by wild Polynesian savages, but nothing of the kind occurred. It savages had occupied the island for some reason they had decamped and not a trace of a living person could be found. The atoll was deserted, but on coming around to the other side he discovered another and smaller island, which he named Washington, reserving for himself the christening of the larger island.

Then a wandering Englishman, Captain John English, came to the island, saw that it was good and made his home there, getting a few laborers from other islands, whom he pressed into the service of manufacturing cocoanut oil. In those days no one had heard of copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut. The only way of utilizing the rich meat of the nut was to convert it into oil, a tedious and wasteful process.

Captain English, needless to say, prospered. Indeed, he could scarcely help doing so with the large number of trees waiting for his watchful care. He laid out fresh plantations, improved the palms already growing and stocked the island with cattle, pigs and poultry, trading with the whalers who touched at this new-found port and sold his oil at the high prices then in vogue. His trade grew so large that Great Britain, at that time grabbing whatever islands were on the map unoccupied, began to look over his possessions. He, thinking it best to be under the sheltering folds of a world-famed power, and realizing that his title to his plantations would be more secure under the sovereignty of the British empire, claimed British protection, so when the Dido visited the islands in 1855 the union jack was run up a tall flagstaff.

The present dynasty was formed soon after annexation. A wandering, long-headed American named Greig visited the islands and found them much to his liking, so much so, indeed, that he made a proposition to the original incumbent to form a partnership, which was done, and the two continued the business. Greig, however, finally prevailed upon English to sell out and then the sandy-haired American took upon himself a Penrhyn island chieftainess, and when he died, in 1892, in San Francisco, left behind him seven children, among whom his property was evenly divided. Thus it comes about that George W. Greig, aided by his brother, rules absolutely and despotically these tiny islets.

The brothers import their labor from the Fiji islands and other contiguous land, shipping them back at the end of each season to their homes with a plentiful supply of trinkets and gaudy dress goods, that so delight the hearts of the simple Polynesian islanders. As a result they never have a lack of needed help. The trouble is more want to be employed than the islands will accommodate.

In this Arcadian simplicity the descendants of the elder Greig live on in domestic felicity. There are no laws and consequently no lawyers; no prisoners and consequently no jails, and Mr. Greig administers justice according to his code, and none sees fit to dispute him. He and his brother are married and educate their children on their small island home. There is scarcely a trace of the Polynesian blood that courses through their veins. They are tall, graceful and perfectly attired young men, with skins not a whit darker than that of a Spaniard or an Italian. Their English is perfect and manners easy, being educated in both Honolulu and this country, while the long residence on their island homes has failed to wear off the polish of a cultured and refined education.

THE GREAT CORN CROP.

Chicago Tribune:—The Sioux City Journal, published in the heart of the great corn belt, has been making some estimates of the corn crop of 1899 in Iowa, and is inclined to consider 300,000,000 bushels as approximately correct. This would beat Nebraska by about 50,000,000 bushels. Some estimates on the size of the Kansas crop place it as high as 400,000,000 bushels. The Journal, however, believes that the Kansas product will not compare favorably with the Iowa corn in evidences of thrift, as the ears are small in many places, and says "it is quite possible that when the final show-down is made, Iowa will be in her former place at the head of the list, wearing the championship belt of the corn belt." The indications are that when this huge crop begins to move every car on the roads will be needed. The farmers have improved the fine weather of the last two months to finish up their fall work and do the repairs which they usually do in winter, so that when winter sets in they will have nothing to do except to haul farm products to market. The business of the roads is already so heavy that when the corn rush begins it will be difficult to get cars.

OUR RAILWAY SERVICE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is beyond question that American railroads to-day furnish the best service in the world at the lowest rates of fare, at the same time paying their employes very much higher wages than are paid for similar service in any other country on the globe. In the United States the first-class passenger fares last year averaged 2.14 cents per mile, although on some large railways the average was several mills less than two cents per mile; in England the first-class fare is four cents per mile; third-class fare for vastly inferior service is two cents per mile, but only on certain parliamentary trains. In Prussia the fare is 2.99 cents per mile; in Austria, 3.05 cents per mile, and in France, 3.36 cents per mile. Our passenger cars excel those of foreign countries in all that goes to make up the comfort and convenience of a journey. Our sleeping and parlor car system is vastly superior to theirs; our baggage system is infinitely better than theirs and arranged upon a much more liberal basis. American railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free, while the German railroads carry only 55 pounds free. The lighting of our trains is superb, while the lighting of trains on most foreign lines is wretched.

I may be pardoned for citing two examples of what I mean by the unsurpassed passenger train facilities of American railways.

A single locomotive recently hauled a passenger train of sixteen cars, nine of which were sleeping and parlor cars, from New York to Albany, a distance of 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes, which is forty-four miles per hour, and is the regular schedule time of this train. The train weighed 1,832,000 pounds, and was 1,212 feet—or nearly a quarter of a mile—in length.—From the Home Journal.

REAL TIGER SKIN.

A girl in Lafayette, Pa., wears a real tiger skin jacket. It is snug-fitting and

unique. The material was brought from Africa by a tiger-hunting friend.

ENDURANCE OF THE MOOSE.

While the peculiar pacing gait of a moose will not carry him over the ground as rapidly as the deer or cariboo, his endurance far surpasses that of either of these animals, says the Lewiston Journal. For a short spurt or in very deep snow the cariboo can easily discount the moose, but for an all day's jaunt, where the course is fairly open, the moose has no rival. Many years ago, when Sir Edmund Head was governor of the province, he owned a tame moose that performed remarkable feats of speed and endurance. On one occasion the governor wagered £500 that his moose could travel from Fredericton to St. John over the ice, a distance of 84 miles, in faster time than any team of horses in the stud of Lord Hill, of the 52d regiment. A sledge was attached to the moose and another to the horses. The river ice was covered with about eight inches of snow. The start was made about opposite Government House at 8 o'clock in the morning. In seven hours the moose and his driver were in Market Square, St. John. Lord Hill's team was distanced, one of the horses expiring at Gagetown, and the other reaching St. John three hours behind the moose.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Kidney Weakness Caused by Overwork, by Lifting or a Strain.

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We do not always know the constant danger that confronts us through all the daily walks of life. It may be an accident or sudden illness; or perhaps, a disease that has been stealing upon us from day to day.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Now by this is not meant that you should overlook all the other organs and merely look after the kidneys.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most.

If you are sick do not neglect your kidneys, because as soon as they are well, they will help all the other organs to health.

The kidneys may get weak or diseased from a thousand and one causes; from overwork, worry, a simple cold, from lifting, a strain, or excess in high living.

Others may suffer from diabetes, dropsy, swelling of the feet and ankles, rheumatism, bad blood, gout, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, sleeplessness, anaemia, nervousness, headache or neuralgia.

All these symptoms are due to kidney trouble, and the most prompt and effectual cure is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on arising about two ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If, on examination, it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root should at once be taken upon the least sign of ill-health. It will make you well and is for sale the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices, fifty-cent and one dollar.

Swamp-Root is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

To prove its wonderful efficacy, send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., mentioning that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, when you will receive, free of all charge, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a valuable book, by mail, prepaid. This book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Side-Bones in Horse.

R. B. K., Iowa: Side-bone may result from bruises, corns, quarter cracks, quittor. A predisposition to develop side bones may be inherited. The disease is a common one. It is prevalent in heavy draught horses and trotters and runners. You will do well to carefully examine your horse's feet for corns. Apply cold water bandages for a few days to relieve the fever and soreness. After this, take of red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs.; mix well and apply once a day for a week over the side-bone. Wash off before each application with warm water and soap. If this does not have the desired effect, a fly blister should be applied after the sores have healed caused by the mercury. In some instances no application will arrest the growth of the tumors, and the only relief is neurotomy. This will relieve the pain of locomotion, and the animal can do slow work. The operation should be placed in the hands of a veterinary surgeon.

To Exterminate Canada Thistles.

B. B., Ohio: A very effective way, although a laborious one, is to lift the thistles out by the roots with a spud. This spud is made wedge-shaped, with hollow cylindrical top, to be fitted to strong hickory or oak shaft, about four feet long. The spud is thrust into the ground and the thistle lifted out. It is said that if the thistles are cut down when they are beginning to bloom, and a little kerosene dropped on the stub left in the ground, the thistles will die. Plowing them up and afterward harrowing the field, collecting all the thistles possible, will do some good, but it will not clear the field of all the thistles, as a good many of the smaller roots will be left in the ground. All thistles gathered should be burned.

Stricture in Cow's Teats.

S. T., Kansas: You should be sure that the milk duct is closed by a membrane before treating for it. It may be that the duct is clogged with caseine. In this case take of bicorbonate of soda, a teaspoonful; warm water, half a pint. Inject this into the teat with a small syringe. If there is a membraneous growth, take a small wire, sharpened like a wedge, with the edges rounded off, so that it will not cut the sides of the teat. Insert this and cut through growth. Turn the wire and make another cut. Be sure not to put the wire up into the udder. The wire should be well washed with warm water before inserting. After the cuts are made, make a small cone-shaped plug—of ivory, bone or metal, or hard wood, as may be snugly fitted into the teat. Make a head on the large end of the cone, and just above the head, a little contraction. The plug, when inserted in the end of the teat, will remain and keep the opening stretched till it will become sufficiently large to milk as you desire. It may be removed at each milking, and when the milking is done, inserted again, to remain until the next milking, and so until the orifice becomes permanently enlarged. Strictures are frequently the result of "stripping," as it is called, with the thumb and finger. Pulling the teat is a bad thing. The way to milk a cow is to gently lay hold of the teat with the hand, carefully press upward and close the hand. This will bring the milk out. Do not pull on the teat. Constant pulling on the teat irritates the diaphragm and cord. The cow should be milked clean, as it prolongs the flow, and keeps the udder in good condition. By leaving milk in the bag it becomes crowded before the next milking, drying up the milk and injuring the bag.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Durability of Fence Posts.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—The durability of fence posts is referred to in your issue of Nov. 30th. My experience is as follows: In the spring of 1861 I set a lot of swamp oak posts, having first dipped them in hot gas tar, after removing the bark and most of them are good yet. Some sappy ones have rotted off above the ground, but the part that the tar covered is still sound. The tar should be applied hot and should cover the post a few inches above the ground. Hang a caldron kettle low and with an old broom the tar can be applied. I think it pays. C. M. Wood, Anderson, Mich.

Muskmelons at Christmas.

Musk melons at Christmas? Yes, that is what our enterprising secretary of agriculture promises us; fresh canteloupes grown in this temperate zone, not the canned or evaporated article. Certain fine melons indigenous to Turkestan, Central Asia, have been the subject of experiment with the department and found to thrive in the irrigated regions of the Southwest. The melon matures in the summer, but mellows in the winter just like a Baldwin apple, and retains in perfection the flavor of the summer-ripened fruit. Probably the Department of Agriculture at Washington will send information to Blade subscribers if application is made by letter.

Turkestan Alfalfa.

The report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, of the United States, for the year 1899, has the following:

"The unusually severe winter of 1898-99 killed off probably half of the alfalfa of western Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, and many fields in the central prairie states to the eastward were badly damaged, but the Turkestan alfalfa grown in the states mentioned was not affected. At the Wyoming experiment station a plat of Turkestan alfalfa was exposed for two weeks without injury to a daily temperature of —35 degrees F., the lowest point reached being —45 degrees. In California it was subjected without damage to a drought which seriously injured ordinary alfalfa. In view of the notable success of this plant in withstanding drought and cold, it has been decided to purchase a large amount of seed grown in America from our imported stock and to distribute it widely over the arid west until it has been thoroughly tested under all the different climatic and soil conditions existing in that region. From the results already secured it is believed that this one introduction will add millions of dollars to the annual hay product of the United States."

A Prosperous State.

Secretary F. D. Coburn has just sent out this crop bulletin of the Kansas Board of Agriculture for the present year, showing final returns of the state's agricultural, horticultural and live-stock products and their (home) values, together with the numbers and values of live stock for 1899.

The winter wheat yield is greater by 5,583,717 bushels, or 15 per cent, than its growers and threshermen estimated at the close of harvest, and amounts to 42,815,471 bushels, with a value of $22,-016,861.61.

Of spring wheat the yield was 871,542 bushels, worth $380,440.73.

Of the corn yield the board has not before made an estimate nor in anywise predicted or suggested. The crop, after the most indefatigable research and inquiry, is found from its growers, huskers and weighers to be 225,183,432 bushels, a figure doubtless surprising to many, but not greatly so to the more widely and carefully observant. This on the acreage estimated by the growers in June after considerable winter wheat land had been replowed and planted in corn, making an increase over that returned by the assessors in March, of 1,105,332 acres or 15.59 per cent. Its value is $53,530,-576.19. The yield is greater by 98,184,-300 bushels, and its value by $23,232,-478.26 than in the previous year. Excepting that of 1889, (273,888,321 bushels), this is the largest crop the state has yet produced, and exceeds in value any preceding crop by $1,134,027.54.

The combined value of the three grains, wheat, corn and oats, is $80,-656,022.93, or a total increase over the 1898 value of the same crops of $13,384,-621.62.

The area of winter wheat reported as probably sown is 4,120,000 acres, which is a decrease of 8.5 per cent from last year's sowing. A decrease ranging from 1 to 45 per cent is shown in 93 counties, and an increase of 1 to 6 per cent in 8 counties. Four counties estimate no change in wheat acreage.

The conditions for germination and growth since seeding time have with some exceptions been generally favorable. The leading wheat counties as a rule are the ones reporting the growing crop as in the best condition at the present time. Reports indicate that there will not be an unusually large reserve of the 1898 crop held by the farmers.

The net increase in value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1898 is $17,823,208.84, and of live stock $19,829,159, a total net increase for the year of $37,652,367.84, or more than 14 per cent. In two years the increase in value of Kansas agricultural productions has been $33,411,768.79, and of live stock $38,982,207, or a total increase during the biennial period of $72,393,975.79.

Received.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster: Ohio Sugar Beet Work, 1899 and 1900. Results of Sugar Beet Investigations for 1899. The bulletin is a very interesting one.

From Experiment station, Manhattan, Kansas: Alfalfa in Eastern Kansas, and Some Nitrogenous Forage Plants. These bulletins are quite instructive.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1899.——Monthly list of publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preserving Eggs.

Recent experiments with several kinds of egg preservatives have brought out the fact that vaseline and lime water will keep them longer and in better condition than any other preservative used. The eggs are coated with vaseline and placed in lime water; it is reported that several cases thus treated came out in first rate cond

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The great numbers of the books received for the holidays have necessitated shorter notices of some of them than their value warrants. Many will be referred to again in these columns.

Brander Matthews' A Confident To-morrow is a delightful story to read if you have the secret of how to go into it. You want first to kick the hero of the story, and all the way through keep him in the attitude of the villain of the play. Do not for a moment allow any interest whatever to attach to this John Sartain. He was a young man with a little literary ability and a big literary aspiration.

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

So the reader will find better things in Mr. Matthews' novel than John Sartain, the hero, and his affairs. In the clever sayings of Vivian and Adams he catches a gleam of "a confident to-morrow." As a novel the book is a disappointment. As a vehicle by which to convey the thoughts of Bradner Matthews upon literary accomplishment, through Meridith Vivian, and upon art, through Emerson Adams, it brings to the reader a wealth of good ideas expressed in a delightful and entertaining manner.

Harper and Brothers, New York, are the publishers of the book.

One of the recent books particularly worthy of notice, both for its substance and its literary quality, is Robert W. Chambers' story of The Outsiders. It is not a candidate for general and immediate appreciation, or for great popularity. It is little too much in a special way and rather too much expressive, between the lines for that.

It is a fascinating story and leaves the reader with food for reflection besides having opened to his eyes a new and interesting world. The book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, of New York.

The Court of Boyville is a story of real boys, and in that it is better than Stalky & Co. and many other tales about boys who never lived save in an author's fancy. The author was only a Kansas newspaper man, William Allen White, until he wrote this book. Since its appearance he is the author of The Court of Boyville, the portrayer of boy life as it somewhere really exists, and a serious rival of Kipling, Stockton, Oliver Optic and some others who have portrayed boys not so real though better dressed and nicer looking.

Doubleday & McClure are the publishers of the book.

Pax Spheros, an alleged novel, written by Caroline E. Brooks, and published by Drexel Biddle, of Philadelphia, is one of the prettiest bound and printed books of the season. The heroine is a beautiful young lady, who revels in Florentine art and Italian scenery; and as a study of Italian art and Italian scenery, the book is almost a treatise. As a novel, however, it is either something so entirely new as to seem no novel at all, or so profound as to be impenetrable.

Boy Life on the Prairies, by Hamlin Garland, is a good book for boys, for two reasons. It is written by one who was himself a boy on the prairie, and therefore shows well all the phases of that life, and has been able to depict the truthfully and with feeling. Again, it covers enough years to include both the rude beginning of that life and its better phases, which settlement and cultivation and improved machinery have brought about. The book is published by the Macmillan company.

A beautiful little story of the first days of the revolution when the British said "Crush Boston and you crush the rebellion," is told for the young people by Edith Robinson under the title of "A Little Daughter of Liberty. The "little daughter" is Nanny Bradstreet, descended from the Bradstreet whose name is one to conjure with in the cause of liberty. Nanny is worthy of her ancestors. Included in the story is the ride of the boy Anthony Severn, and a thrilling part it is. The little book is good reading both for young and old. It is published by L. C. Page & Co., in their Cozy Corner series.

Opin Read gives a new story to the public under the title Judge Eldridge, through his publishers, Rand, McNally & Co. It is not a story of the South, but of Chicago. He says on one of the pages that it is not a tirade against gambling. But it is a picture of gambling, and all the trouble in the story came from that vice; and the picture is such a forbidding one that no tirade is required to emphasize the moral of the tale.

The foreword of Historical Side-Lights, by Howard Payson Arnold, is this little verse translated from Mimnermus:

"Heart, take thine ease,
Men hard to please
Thou haply mightest offend.
Though age speak ill
Of thee, some will
Say better; there's an end."

This thought was evidently in Mr. Arnold's mind when he collected the quaint, queer, amusing facts which he has written in this volume, recently brought out by the Harpers. He tells of happenings and stories about persons and things which have never been in print before for public enjoyment, and are therefore the more fascinating.

A very large part of the chapters is devoted to Benjamin Franklin and his connection with the early history of the country, beginning with the signing of the Declaration of Independence and his chairmanship of the committee appointed to prepare a device for a seal for the United States of America.

It is impossible in this limited space to follow the author through the various fields he visits and chats about in a lively conversational fashion. Several pages are devoted to the preparation of the great seal by the committee of which Franklin was chairman. The design is shown of an original sketch made for the purpose by a French artist, Du Simitiere, here published for the first time. There is also an amusing disquisition about the American hog, and the glories of the bean. As a whole the volume throws in an enjoyable though rather wandering way, side-lights upon several portions of our country's history as well as that of England.

Du Smitiere's Design for a Medal to Commemorate the Surrender of Boston.

In the Gift Book Series for Boys and Girls, published by L. C. Page & Co., is issued The Woodranger, by G. Waldo Browne. It is a story of the pioneers in what is known as the debatable ground between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, an account of the trouble about it being given in an interesting way in the author's introduction.

Cattle Ranch to Cellege, by Russell Doubleday, is the true story of a boy's life in the far west twenty-five years ago. The incidents described, the author says in his preface, actually happened and are related substantially as the boy concerned gave them to the writer.

Doubleday & McClure Co. publish it.

A Child's History of Spain, by Leonard Williams is another contribution to the books for young people which will teach them something of the past and present of the nation with which our history has become so closely interwoven during the past year or two. L. C. Page & Co. are the publishers.

This and That, by Mrs. Molesworth, is as typical an English story as was The Story of Betty an American one. At first, the prim little children with their drawing-room toys and their precise way of doing all things, do not appeal to American readers, accustomed to the happy-go-lucky ways of our own tots, but as the story progresses, the fact that children are children all the world over, creeps out, and when it is finished, one has grown quite fond of the "Two Tinies," as the writer calls her small hero and heroine. The book is very tastefully gotten up, and will be a favorite holiday gift. Published by the Macmillan Company.

In Appleton's Home Reading Books comes The Story of the Fishes, by Prof. James Newton Baskett, who is also the author of another volume in the series entitled The Story of the Birds. Like the latter, the new volume gives clearly and comprehensively, yet in a style adapted to the apprehension of the young, interesting facts about the fishes which can not fail to arouse inquiry into this part of animal life. The book is profusely illustrated.

W. Clark Russell's stories are so well known that the mention of a new one from his pen will arouse interest and a desire to read it. A Voyage at Anchor is the latest, published by the Appletons. It begins with the sinking of a yacht through a collision in the English channel. The teller of the story sends a boat to rescue the people on board of the doomed vessel, consisting of the owner and his daughter, a pretty girl, who henceforth has an important place in the action of the story.

The Macmillan Co. issues a book for the young people which is delightful. It consists of comical rhymes or jingles by Carolyn Wells, the collection being named the Jingle Book. The illustrations which are full of spirit are by Oliver Herford and bring a smile to the face of both old and young. They are enough certainly to give point to the funny verses which in themselves are sufficient to amuse the youngsters. Mr. Herford is a real artist as all know.

Another book in L. C. Page & Company's Cozy Corner Series, is Little King Davie, by Nellie Hellis. It is a pretty recital of the adveatures of David Scott, the little street sweeper, who is devoted to his widowed mother, but who, moved by the words of a preacher he chanced to hear, took his life into his hands, and came near being done to death. Finally he sought to become worthy of all the good that came to him afterwards by doing "kingly" service, and this was why he was named King Davie.

A collection of poems made by Howard S. Ruddy is brought out by the Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, in a pretty volume under the title of Book Lover's Verse. The author says in his foreword that many writers of books have no leisure to love them, and that the number of poems about books from the pens of great authors are few. Yet he has given a very choice selection here as the reader will find, including some well-known names such as Cowper, Whittier, Emerson, Longfellow and Eugene Field, the latter having expressed his love in various measures.

Rose Nouchette Carey's stories are always clean and wholesome, and her latest one, entitled My Lady Frivol, a girl's book, is no exception to the rule she follows. My Lady is a lively, young girl, a trifle spoiled by over-indulgence and inclined to be self-willed and hoyendish, but her heart is in the right place, so in the end she retrieves all her follies and mistakes.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

In The Telegraph Series published by the Werner Company, Akron, Ohio, appears Telegraph Tom's Venture by James Otis. It is a detective story in which a boy takes the work of going under an assumed name into the workshops and places of resort of a gang of counterfeiters, learns all of their secrets, is placed in most perilous positions, but finally succeeds in carrying through his desperate ventures to a successful conclusion. It is full of excitement for those who like this kind of stories, but not altogether the best sort of book for boys.

In Appleton's Home Reading Books is The Family of the Sun by Edward S. Holden. The teaching is conveyed through conversations with a child giving in the simplest language and by means of illustrations, an idea of some of the great astronomical truths, and stimulating him to further inquiries. The illustrations have been, many of them, drawn from the photographs of the heavens taken at Lick Observatory.

A very beautiful volume is that entitled More Colonial Homesteads and Their Stories, by Marion Harland, which is illustrated by full page pictures of those herein described. One of the first ones is Johnson Hall at Jamestown, New York, the founder of which was William Johnson, the nephew of Sir Peter Warren.

There are descriptions equally interesting of several other colonial homesteads that are well worth reading. The volume is handsomely bound in blue cloth, brightened with gold. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The flood of books upon Cuba and the Spanish-American war by which the country has been submerged during the past year, does not prepare one to give a warm welcome to another upon that subject. Under Three Flags in Cuba, "a plain story of the sufferings and sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom," by Capt. George Clarke Musgrove, is, however, well worth reading. The writer went to Cuba as a correspondent of an English paper, was imprisoned, and narrowly escaped death.

Under Three Flags in Cuba is published by Little, Brown & Company.

The beautiful edition of Thackeray's Vanity Fair,—named the Becky Sharp edition, because of its fine illustrations, 48 in number, of scenes and characters in the play Becky Sharp,—bids fair to win great popularity. The pictures are taken from the representations by Mrs. Fiske and her company of players and are full of action and exceedingly attractive. Take for example the full page portrait of Miss Crawley as she is shown in the comedy and one feels almost as if in a real presence, more especially if the comedy has been seen.

The edition which comes from the Harper's is a fine piece of book-making apart from the illustrations, and worthy of a place in any library. Lovers of Thackeray will welcome this addition to the various editions of the works of this favorite author.

Lewis C. Strang has issued a book entitled Famous Actresses, which will probably be much enjoyed by those who are interested in theatrical people.

The book is embellished with photographs of the people of whom the author writes, and is a very pretty and entertaining volume.

Published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

A pretty little volume entitled Songs of the Soul, and containing, it is further said upon the title page, a hundred sonnets of life and love, by William Henry Thorne, is published by the author, the editor of the Globe Review, Decker building, New York. They are very fine expressions in verse of some of the highest sentiments of the soul.

The Heiress of the Season is a new story by Sir William Magney, who writes in a satirical way of life among the English society leaders. The heroine, Katherine Thornihold, comes of a good county family, but was born and bred in the country, where she lived until she inherited a large fortune. The family then goes up to London for the season, and she at once becomes the target for the plots and schemes of match-makers and fortune-hunters of both sexes.

Political and social intrigues occupy a considerable portion of the story, which is not likely to become a so-called popular novel, though it is really an interesting and well written book. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

W. Pett Ridge has written a new book entitled A Son of the State, a story of the fortunes of a waif of the London slums. The little fellow is left an orphan in his childhood, and is knocked about the streets, gaining a precocious knowledge of the evil side of life, and its sin and misery.

In some respects the book is a reminder of Charles Dickens' stories; his mannerisms in writing and his keen insight into the absurdities of human nature. There is a very pretty love story interwoven with the plot, which gives it a refining touch of delicate humor and pathos. As a whole, the book is very readable and a little out of the ordinary run of novels. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Sombre and devoid of a ray of sunshine are the stories I. Zangwill presents to the reading world under the heading, They That Walk in Darkness. All of them are Ghetto tragedies written during the past ten years and now collected into one volume. The author states in his preface that the tale, Noah's Ark, is founded upon facts, only one of the characters being fictitious. He also says all of the stories have a basis in life, "but neither in pathos nor heroic stimulation can they vie with the liberal tragedy with which the whole book is involved."

The title of the volume indicates the character of its contents, but doubtless the author's wide reputation will procure for it many readers among those who appreciate fine and polished literature.

Published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

John Oxenham's new book, entitled Rising Fortunes, is the well written story of a man's beginnings, and relates the experiences of two young Scotchmen who go to London in search of fame and fortune. The one is an artist, and the other a writer who suggests to the slower brain of his comrade the subjects of his sketches, which he executes in black and white for newspaper and book illustrations.

Taking it as a whole, it is a good, clean, comfortable story and very pleasant reading.

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Sir William Crookes, inventor of the "Crookes tube," by which the "Roentgen rays" were produced, has been investigating the World's Wheat Supply. His research has led him to believe that if the bread-eating population increases at its present rate, there will not be in all the world, thirty years hence, enough wheat-producing land to supply bread-eaters. His belief is supported by Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, an authority in food-statistics, and by Hon. John Hyde, statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Their opinions are embodied in a book entitled The Wheat Problem, forthcoming from The Knickerbocker Press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Favor of Princes, a new romance by Mark Lee Luther, is a tale of court intrigue in Paris during the reign of Louis XV. The story is told in the first person by the hero of the drama, an impoverished young nobleman who is at first made the unconscious instrument of his wicked and scheming uncle, the latter wishing to use him in furthering his own nefarious designs.

Published by The Macmillan Co., New York.

A Pretty Tory, by Jeanie Gould Lincoln, is another contribution to Revolutionary romance. The scene of the drama is laid in Georgia, and English, and Americans, Indians, Negroes, a Scotch woman, an Irishman and a German, play their separate roles in the plot. The heroine is a beautiful young girl who is loved by a wicked English officer, Colonel Tarleton, and by a brave young lieutenant in the Continental army.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Trooper Tales is a series of sketches of the life of the real American private soldier, written by Will Livingston Comfort and published by Street & Smith. He dedicates his volume to the "regular army man who does what he is told, silently, ingloriously," having written his "yarns" from his own experiences as one of them.

Nature Pictured by American Poets is a volume made up from the works of representative American poets who have drawn certain pictures of nature. They have been selected and arranged by Anni Russell Marble who, in her preface, says that her desire has been to promote among the younger students a further acquaintance of contemporaneous poets, and, at the same time, to recall familiarly certain classic American poems of description and narration.

The volume comes from the Macmillan Co., New York.

The books written by Elbert Hubbard entitled Little Journeys, are charming bits of insight into the homes of the men and women whose names are familiar to the readers in the civilized world everywhere. Now comes the beautiful little volume which tells of Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters, and very delightful it is to sit down with Michael Angelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Meissonier, Titian, Anthony Van Dyck, Fortunay, Ary Scheffer, Millet, Joshua Reynolds, Landseer, and Gustave Dore. The fine portraits and reproductions of some of the works of this artists add greatly to the value of the volume, which is put in clear type, and prettily bound by the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A second series of Mr. William H. Fleming's How to Study Shakespeare is issued by the Doubleday & McClure Company, the first having scored a great success. This one contains several of the more important plays not included in the first book. Hamlet, Lear, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V. and As You Like It are analyzed and prepared for study in the same way as the first one, and will, doubtless, be appreciated as highly. One of the most interesting features connected with it, and also a valuable one, is the key giving the correct pronunciation of the names.

The Bible in Court by Joseph Evans Sagebeer, is published by the J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia. It claims to be an application of the legal method of inquiry to the Scriptures. The author says:

The book first illustrates the method of legal inquiry, and then suggests the way to apply it to the Bible. It is divided in correspondence with this object, into three parts: Pleading, Evidence and Inference. Of course, he makes the decision that in this way the truth of the Scriptures is proved. He urges that the "doctrines" must be preached more than they have been in order to give Christianity greater strength and influence, but he fails to tell whether it is the orthodox conception of the "doctrines" which are to be accepted or not.

The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States is the title of a little volume by Edward Bicknell, which Small, Maynard & Co. have recently published. It is an historical review published at this time because of its bearing upon the results of the war of 1898. The author has done his work well, whether the reader accepts his evident conclusions or not.

Books Received.

From the Macmillan Company:
Child Life in Colonial Days. By Alice Morse Earle. $2.50; and
Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate. By Right Reverend H. P. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota. $5.00.

From A. S. Barnes & Company:
The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry. By John Phelps Pruit. $1.25.

From the Bowen-Merrill Company:
The Legionaries. By Henry Scott Clark; and
Book Lovers' Verse. By Howard S. Ruddy. $1.25.

From Little, Brown & Company:
At the Wind's Will. By Louise Chandler Moulton. $1.25.

From Dodd, Mead & Co.:
My Study Fire. By Hamilton W. Mabie. $2.50; and
A Guide to the Operas. By Esther Singleton. $1.50.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons:
Life Beyond Death. By Minot J. Savage. $1.50; and
Smith Brunt, U. S. N. By Waldran K. Post. $1.50.

From A. L. Burt:
The Siege of Havana. By James Otis. $1.50;
The Young Minuteman. By James Otis. $1.50; and
With the Swamp Fox. By James Otis. $1.00.

From Harper & Bros.:
Vanity Fair. Becky Sharpe Edition; Red Pottage. By Mary Chalmondeley. $1.50; and
Peter Newell's Pictures and Rhymes.

From D. Appleton & Co.:
A Corner of the West. By Edith Henrietta Fowler. Cloth; $1.00; and
The Family of the Sun. By Edward S. Holden.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:
The Queen's Twins and Other Tales. By S. O. Jewett. $1.25; and
The Wife of His Youth. By Charles W. Chesnutt. $1.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons:
The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson; 2 volumes. $5.00; and
Autobiographical Sketch of Mrs. John Drew. $1.50.

From E. P. Dutton:
Our Indians: A Midnight Visit to Somewhere or Other. By L. D. Bradley. Written to please a little girl. $2.00.

From Small, Maynard & Co.:
The Loom of Destiny. By Arthur J. Stringer. $1.25; and
Aaron Burr. By Henry Childs Merwin. In Beacon Biographies. 75c.

From Cassell & Company:
The Task and Other Poems. By Cowper. In National Library Series. 10c.

From J. F. Taylor & Company:
Little Leather Breeches and Other Southern Rhymes. By Francis Wightman.

DAY AND NIGHT
while time endures, there is hourly need for knowing the correct time.

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watches

have a lifetime of accurate service—the test of thirty-five years having gained for them the title of

"The World's Standard."

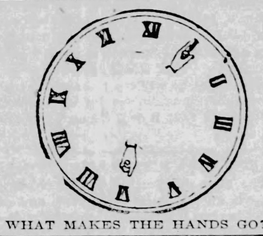
Sold by jewelers everywhere. An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Send for new free booklet.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

YOU CAN'T TELL BY THE FACE OF IT.

In the window of his establishment a jeweler has placed a clock face which tells the hour of the day, says the New York Herald. The hands appear to be connected in no manner with works or any part of a clock, and yet they move around the face so as to always be in the proper place to tell the time. A look at this clock conveys to the observer the idea that there are only a dial and two indices made of aluminium. The minute hand is left the natural color of aluminum, but the hour hand is colored black so as to distinguish it. A distance is made between the hour and minute hands by having the hour hand in such a position that it will pass directly over the numerals on the face of the clock, and the minute hand so placed that it will cover a path further toward the center of the dial, and therefore, although being on the same level, the hands do not conflict. The magic part of the clock is the power which causes these hands to move around the face of the dial, so as to always tell the proper time. The feat is accomplished by having the two imitations of hands lined with soft iron. Underneath the dial and lying on the floor of the window are the works of a clock, with very long ordinary hands attached in the usual manner. To the ends of these hands the jeweler has joined two small magnets, so that these will attract the soft iron on the backs of the indices, and then over all this he has placed a pasteboard dial.



WHAT MAKES THE HANDS GO?

After arranging the hands under the proper numerals and placing the indices over their proper hands, he has wound the clock and set it going. Thus the magnates are moved with the hands of the clock, so that they are almost in contact with the cardboard dial. As they move around they carry the indices with them.

NEW JERSEY CAT TRAPS SPARROWS.

Over in New Jersey there is a cat that traps sparrows. Mrs. Brown, the owner of this remarkable cat, lives on the top floor of a four-story brick house in Greenville. One of the back bedroom windows overlooks a neighboring roof, one of the ledges of which is not more than three feet from the window. Mrs. Brown is very fond of birds and until recently was accustomed to strew bird-seed and crumbs over the ledge for the sparrows.

She soon noticed, however, that her big black cat Fanny was not respecting the laws of hospitality and could not resist the oportunity afforded of breaking her fast with one or two sparrows. Fanny had to do so to leap the intervening three feet from the window sill upon the stone flagging upon the roof, and one poor little sparrow, sometimes two, would be quivering between her paws. Mrs. Brown at once stopped feeding them, there being no way to keep the cat from the window, in the hope that the poor little victims of her well meant kindness would come no more.

This, however, did not suit Fanny at all. She set about devising some means by which the little sparrows, which, although they still came, would not tarry upon seeing that their accustomed crumbs were not there, could be gotten to stay as before. She finally hit upon something and immediately set upon carrying it into execution. Her mistress, who sat reading in an easy chair in a corner of the room, saw Fanny jump on the window sill, carrying in her mouth a little bag containing seeds, and from there leap down to the roof. Curious to see what the cat was about, Mrs. Brown got up very quietly and went to the side of the window and watched the cat emptying the bag on the ledge and then spreading the contents for a little distance with her paws. When all was ready she jumped back to the sill and took her accustomed stand behind the flower pots. Some few minutes after Fanny was making a meal of two sparrows—the result of her successful trapping.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A Disappointed Critic.

Professor Sage—And how did you like the play, Mrs. Osonice?

Mrs. Osonice—It was beautiful, professor. From first to last there wasn't an objectionable suggestion in it.

Professor Sage—And you were all the time on the watch for something nasty? Really, it was too bad.—Boston Transcript.

Bobby Just Wanted to Know.

Bobby—Are you in the shew business, Mr. Wedder?

Mr. Wedder (with eight children)—Why no, Bobby. What made you think so?

Bobby—Oh, I heard papa tell Kate if she married you she'd have a whole menagerie to look after.—Brooklyn Life.

"Fame."

"What," asked the young woman, "is fame?"

"Fame," answered the author, with a weary look, "is what causes a man to discover that the ladies are naming their pug dogs after their character."—Washington Star.

Why Arabella Quit.

"Cousin Arabella has had to give up playing Wagner altogether."

"Why?"

"Every time she began her Angora cat had a fit."—Chicago Record.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 10 for 5c.

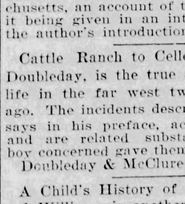
Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Anyone Can Now Cure Themselves at Home Without Pain, Danger, Operation or an Hour's Loss of Time From Work.

To the thousands upon thousands of ruptured people who are torturing themselves with trusses and in momentary danger of death from strangulation, Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 E. Main street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to all afflicted of his famous method that has saved so many lives and so many men, women and children well and strong and permanently cured of old and difficult ruptures. Do not be backward about writing for the free trial. It will cost you nothing and will enable you to see how easily you can cure yourself in a very short time without losing an hour from work. Dr. Rice is determined that every suffering man or woman shall know the wonderful truth that rupture can be cured and he therefore generously sends, prepaid by mail, his method, absolutely free, and you can make a free trial of it. Write to-day without fail, as you cannot afford to miss this free and generous offer.

Mr. G. Nilson, of Sogn, Minn., had two very bad scrotal ruptures, both of which he cured permanently at his home without suffering any pain or losing any time from work. He used the famous Rice method and says of it: "This wonderful home cure has proven to be all that could be desired. I am fully cured of two bad scrotal ruptures and am very grateful to Dr. Rice for having invented such a God send. I hope all people who are ruptured will use it." Send your name and address to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 E. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will gladly send you a free trial with full instructions as to how you can quickly and easily cure yourself at home. Write to-day. Don't wait. If you begin now you will be cured sound as a dollar long before spring work begins.



MR. G. NILSON.

Can We Be Cured

Of Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption?

A Test by Which the True Value of All Cures Can be Determined.

How many thousands there are to-day who would gladly pay almost any reasonable sum to be cured of either one of the above diseases but, drowned in so many different remedies and treatments, are unable to decide which one to try. It does seem a difficult task, yet becomes a comparatively easy one if the person afflicted will but use a little good judgment and common sense. In the first place, every man and woman knows, or should know, that the air passages were made for air alone, and that nature has so constructed these passages that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs. This at once precludes all possibility of a cure of deep-seated diseases being effected by treatment requiring the use of sprays, douches, atomizers or vapors. Secondly, all regular physicians admit that these diseases are purely local and must be treated locally, consequently stomach medicines become useless in treating diseases of the air passages. The diseased parts must be reached through the air we breathe or not at all. Not only this, but a germicide must be used which will leave the air dry, and yet have the power to destroy the bacilli of disease in the minutest air cells of the lungs. This decision reached, then comes the question: Is there such a germicide, which can be inhaled through the air you breathe? Thirty-eight hundred physicians and over three hundred thousand persons who have tested it say YES.

Your money is refunded if it fails to do as guaranteed.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Trial size, 25c. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm a wonderful healer, 25c. "Hyomei" Soap, 25c. "Hyomei" Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. Can be obtained of your druggist OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation and advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.
Washington St. Ithaca, N. Y.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 13. DECEMBER 24, 1899.
Christ's Coming Foretold.
Read Isa. 11: 1-10. Memory verses, 6, 7.

Golden text: Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.

2. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined.

3. Thou has multiplied the nation, and not increased the joy; they joy before thee according to the joy in harvest, and as men rejoice when they divide the spoil.

4. For thou hast broken the yoke of his burden, and the staff of his shoulder, the rod of his oppressor, as in the day of Midian.

5. For every battle of the warrior is with confused noise, and garments rolled in blood; but this shall be with burning and fuel of fire.

6. For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

7. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.

Illustrative Applications.

The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light (v. 2). Says Professor Max Muller: "Let us examine the prayers, the worship, the theology, even of the most highly civilized races—the Greeks, the Romans, the Hindoos, the Persians—and we shall then understand more thoroughly what blessings are vouchsafed to us in being allowed to breathe from the first breath of life the pure air of a land of Christian light and knowledge. No one who has not examined patiently and honestly the other religions of the world can know what Christianity really is, or can join with such truth and sincerity in the words of Paul, 'I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.'"

For the yoke of his burden . . . thou hast broken (v. 4). One amid the wildness of his youth cherished a passion for books. In middle age he determined to begin a virtuous life. But he would have nothing to do with the Bible, and devoted years to the study of the sages. But he could not get rid of the yoke of the burden of his bad past and of his accusing conscience. At last he turned to the New Testament, and there found the breaking of the yoke of his sad burden. This is what he said: "I was like a sick man afflicted with a specific disease, but the physicians I consulted, so far from curing me, did not understand my disease, or even admit its existence. My chief concern was with the fact of past sin, but my chosen teachers had not a word to say about that. They entertained me with many true and beautiful sayings about virtue, but never told me how I was to be delivered from the guilt and power of vice, and made virtuous. They told me how a good man might make himself better, but not how a bad man might be made good." Christ only can tell that. He only can break the yoke of the burden of an evil past. Come to him; let him do it for you.

For unto us a child is born (v. 6). The only religion which puts at its basis a little child is Christianity. It is the birth of a babe the Christmas time celebrates. And so Christianity peculiarly consecrates and ennobles childhood. It begins its ministries about the cradle. I saw a lot of Chinese last night. With them it is no crime to slay or to sell for the worst purposes a little child. But what defense has not the hands of the child Jesus set about the cradle! And when you minister to a little child you minister to Him who came a child, and who at the last shall say: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."

And the government shall be upon his shoulders. Who has not felt his own weakness in the government of himself? But a poor, despised, outbreaking sinner said: "So I come away without a ha'penny in my pocket, nor a crust o' bread in my stomach; but never mind, sir. I'd rather starve right out than go back to them old ways." And against hunger, the pressure of bad habits, the sneers and blandishments of bad companions, he did stand out triumphantly. How? He had given himself to Christ, and Christ had taken upon his own shoulder the government of the poor fellow. And the marvel came and remained through the strength of Christ. You will miserably fail if you try to govern yourself. Sin has wrought a too great and sad weakness in your will. But if you surrender to Christ, and put the government of yourself upon his shoulder, you will magnificently succeed.

And his name shall be called Wonderful, etc. Do not these names of Christ appeal to you? As you read them over, and let their music penetrate your spirit you help saying to yourself, "A Christ wreathed with such names, and possessing the sweet sympathy and various power the names indicate, is certainly the Christ I need?" Let him be your Christ, then, by a personal appropriation. As he has given himself for you, give yourself to him.—H. Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Literary Pursuits.

"O'Hara's bekummin' litt'ry."

"How's that?"

"Phin I shtopped at his house this marnin' he was readin' the 'Day's Work,' be Kiplin', whoil Mrs. O'Hara was doin's the day's wash."—Philadelphia North American.

An Excellent Prescription.

Dr. Young—My dear, your throat demands better protection from the draught of the opera house.

Mrs. Young—Yes, darling. I ought to have a three rope pearl necklace for such occasions.—Jewellers Weekly.

MADE HERSELF A CHURCH BELLE.

At a recent church entertainment a young woman appeared in a representation of the church edifice, as shown above. She sang several hymns and made a pronounced hit.

ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE.

Considerable comment has been occasioned among officials of the state department within the past few days, says the Washington Times, over the fact that the new commercial treaty between Mexico and China is written in English.

The use of the English language in drawing up international agreements is something unprecedented. French has had the distinction of being the diplomatic language, but the state department officials now think that the drafting of the Mexican-Chinese treaty marks the beginning of the end of the general use of the French in this particular.

For the past 200 years in a large majority of negotiations looking toward the formation of international agreement, the language of the French people has been widely used by diplomats in official correspondence and in the actual drawing of the treaty itself. This rule, which generally has not been universal, but the few exceptions have only gone to prove the rule. French has been the great social language. Nearly all men of education have been taught it and in the social intercourse almost total exclusion of other languages.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was written in French as have also been the majority of international documents during the past two centuries. Within recent years a rule has been made in diplomacy by which a diplomatic representative in official correspondence may employ the language of his own country, or that of any other of he chooses. Notwithstanding this rule the French has been retained in perhaps a majority of instances.

The German ambassador now uses German, in his correspondence with the state department, and England's representative the English. The Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Belgian, Turkish, Italian and Greek diplomatic representatives all employ the French while those of China and Japan use English.

In a large measure English is supplanting the French both as a social and commercial language. The statistics of the International Postal Union gave the number of letters addressed in English from all parts of the world as being about 7 per cent.

In foreign universities the tongue of the Anglo-Saxon race is taking the place of the French. It is fast becoming the social medium of intercourse. From the general prevalance of the language it is thought that it will before a quarter of a century, be the diplomatic language.

CLEVER DENVER WOMAN.

Denver boasts a woman superintendent of schools. Her name is Emma M. Hery, and she had been a teacher in Denver schools. Miss Hery is 23 years old, of charming personality, a fine talker and a delightful writer. She is an active member of the Denver Woman's Press club, and has done some good writing, having taken prizes for her short stories. When the bicycle craze first struck Colorado, Miss Hery learned to ride, and she was so delighted with the experience that she at once wrote a love story on wheels. Miss Hery was elected on the straight Democratic ticket by a plurality of 2,818. Her opponent, also a woman, had a strong following.

MISS EMMA M. HERY.

Little Robert in Company.

Robert is being told by his mamma how to conduct himself in company. "If you are asked to have cake a second time," says mamma, "answer, 'No, thank you. I've had plenty,' and don't you forget it."

What mother could do more for her child?

But when the time comes and Robert is asked to have cake a second time, he answers merely:

"No, thank you. I've had plenty."

He does not answer.

"No, thank you. I've had plenty, and don't you forget it!"

All this, of course is very humiliating to Robert's parents and friends.—Detroit Journal.

A Miscalculation.

"How did your son make out in Manila, Jones?"

"Out all I gave him. Just sent him money to come home with."

"What was the trouble?"

"Set up a woolen mill."—Detroit Free Press.

Couldn't Blame the Soldiers.

"I guess," said Plodding Pete, "de British soldiers is goin' to keep at it till dey gits possession of dat man Um Paul an' all he owns."

"Well," answered Meandering Mike, "dat shows de danger of flauntin' yer property. Um orter to have knowed better than to let de name of owniu' all dem breweries."

A Gift to Give.

It is often difficult to decide what to get your friends for holiday gifts. Here is a suggestion:

"Good morning, Jennie. I have brought you a nice present," said Gertrude, as she handed her friend a neatly wrapped package.

The pale, weary looking girl, who was slowly recovering from severe illness, opened the bundle and held up a large bottle of clear, rich medicine.

"Blood's Sarsaparilla," she exclaimed. "I have been reading about it to-day and wished I had a bottle."

On New Year's Day Jennie was able to be out on the street, and to her friend who remarked how well she was looking, she simply said: "Blood's Sarsaparilla," and every one of them knew it was this great medicine that had given back her health.

MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, such as impotency, nervousness, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of sexual abuse or excesses. It cures an exact reproduction of the delicate, faded, postponed parts to full natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it, therefore he has prepared a book containing receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free and all the reader need do is to write him a postal card and address it to Dr. A. E. Knapp, M. D., 514 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 625 F St., Wash., D.C. Advice as to patent ability and inventions. Terms Reasonable. Booklet free. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEAP HOMES in the South. Fertile lands, healthful climate, hospitable people; write for free daily paper and list. Address Manager, Box 1, Atlanta, Ga. For full particulars, address, enclosing stamp, Box 1, Palmyra, Penn. Business men's League, Eufaula, Ala.

256 PAGE BOOK FREE

This tells all about Maple Lane farms and Stenographer—how to own them and how they earn money with small capital. Also about Dairy, Fruit and Poultry farms. For full particulars, address, enclosing stamp, Box 1, Palmyra, Penn. Business men's League, Eufaula, Ala.

NO CASH REQUIRED.

EAGLE WATCH CO., 66 Maiden

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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THE ADDYSTON CASE.

The decision of the Supreme court of the United States in what is known as the Addyston case is another landmark in the battle against the trusts. The town of Addyston is in Kentucky, a few miles out of Cincinnati, and called after a manufacturer named Addy, who was one of those who established there a foundry for the making of cast-iron pipe.

The Addyston company and five other firms in the same business formed a combination for the purpose of controlling the business in the area west and south of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The district attorney from Tennessee brought suit, alleging the combination to be a trust existing in violation of the anti-trust law of 1890. The district court, acting in supposed conformity with the Supreme court decision in the sugar trust case, did not declare it an illegal combination. The case was taken up, and the United States court of appeals reversed this. Then the defendants went to the Supreme court, which affirms the decision of the court of appeals.

The decision of the court of appeals, being thus sustained by the highest tribunal in the land, becomes of interest. Two questions were presented to that court for its decision. First, was the combination "in restraint of trade," as that phrase is to be understood in the act of 1890? Second, was trade actually restrained between the states? The court answered both questions in the affirmative.

The court found that the control exercised by the trust over the sale of iron pipe in the territory it covered was not complete. But it held that this does not take the combination from under the law. The tendency of the combination was to give it the power to charge unreasonable rates, if it saw fit to do so, and it does not matter whether it had actually charged them. The power to do this is what is aimed at by the anti-trust law. This is the line of reasoning by which the court arrived at an affirmative reply to the first question.

As to the second question—whether trade was actually restrained between the states—the court found that of the six companies in the combination one is in Ohio, one in Kentucky, two in Tennessee and two in Alabama. The agreement covered 36 states. Its effect was to restrain all the companies in some cases, and part of them in others, from making contracts for the sale of pipe across state lines. This the court declared to be a restriction in interstate commerce, and therefore subject to control by Congress.

The court of appeals held that the district court erred in assuming the Addyston case to be parallel with the sugar trust case, which it took as a precedent. The latter involved merely the consolidation of plants. The Supreme court in that case, therefore, held it was not a violation of the anti-trust law because the argument related to the manufacture of refined sugar and did not affect its sale throughout the country. "Commerce succeeds to manufacture, and is not part of it," said the court. Judge Taft, who prepared the opinion of the court of appeals, thus gives the reason for reversing the decision of the district court:

> The error into which the circuit court fell, it seems to us, was in not observing the difference between the regulating power of Congress over contracts and regulations for sale of goods to be delivered across state lines, and that over the merchandise, the subject of such sales and negotiations. The goods are not within the control of Congress until they are in transit from one state to another. But the negotiations and making of sales which necessarily involve in their execution the deliverance of merchandise across state lines are interstate commerce and so within the regulating power of Congress, even before the transit of the goods in performance of the contract has begun.

This marks an advance in the analysis of trust conditions. It lays down the proposition that for purposes of manufacture only, trusts are subject to state control alone, but when they engage in interstate commerce they come under the anti-trust law of 1890. Further, the decision recognizes, for the first time, we believe, that the taking of orders and making prices to purchasers, which involve delivery of goods across state lines, are also within the purview of that law.

CLEARINGS AND PRICES.

The New York Commercial brings out some interesting points in a comparison of prices and business conditions at present and as they were in 1892. The clearing of the country show heavy gains over that year, the most prosperous before the panic of 1893; but the increase in population is to be credited with a portion of this.

The Commercial shows that were the business conditions the same now as in 1892, the average purchases of the individual just the same, there would be $116.22 paid in clearings this year for every $100 paid in that year. But our clearings are 50 per cent greater than then. Hence there is 34 per cent of increase to be credited to the greater prosperity of the present time.

Another curious fact is that while prices of many staple articles are higher now than in 1892, the average price of commodities is lower. The same quantities of all commodities that cost $100 in 1892 can now be bought for $98.15. No wonder the Commercial remarks that "this year is one without parallel. It shatters theories and knocks precedent on the head, and a gratifying feature of it is that next year will probably differ from it only in degree."

Mr. Roberts is conducting a hard fight and also a hopeless one.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The present week will be taken up in the House of Representatives in debating the currency bill. It will be passed next week, and then go to the Senate. The latter body has also a bill, differing in some particulars from that of the Representatives. The Senate expects to pass its bill by February. Then there will be a committee of conference, and the resulting compromise measure will become a law, probably in March.

Fortunately, the points of difference between the two measures do not include any vital points. The formal declaration of the gold standard; the removal of the ambiguity created by the use of the word "coin" in existing laws, and the withdrawal of the option of paying government obligations in silver dollars, are all included in both measures, and will be retained in the law, whatever minor changes are made with regard to other provisions.

The absurdity of the Democratic party's position was well shown up in the debate on the adoption of the House rule for the consideration of the bill. A Democratic Representative charged the Republican leaders with having changed their position on the money question. To this Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, replied effectively. He confessed that he had changed his opinion; he gloried in his ability to do so. "The Democratic party," he added, with cutting truth, "is the only well-recognized demonstration of a great organization which had survived a long period without learning anything."

The world progresses constantly; conditions change, and a sound governmental policy must change with them. We must keep up with the march of progress. Bimetallism at 16 to 1 is an absolute impossibility. No law can give a disc of silver double the value it has as bullion in the world's markets. To attempt bimetallism at 16 to 1 would be to put our finances on the silver standard, along with Mexico and China. The modern world of commerce has abandoned silver as money, and we are doing a wise thing in keeping up with the rest of the great nations of the earth.

THE QUAY CASE.

Mr. Quay has no title whatever to a seat in the United States Senate. The facts are these: The legislature of Pennsylvania got into a deadlock, and failed to choose a Senator. The constitution of that state contains a clause providing that, should the legislature fail to elect, the governor shall convene a special session within 60 days to fill the vacancy. This the governor, because of personal friendship for Mr. Quay, declined to do, but instead appointed him Senator.

The constitution of the United States provides as follows in case of Senatorial vacancies: "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." Note that it refers to vacancies that happen "during the recess of the legislature." It says nothing concerning a vacancy by reason of a failure to elect.

The case of Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, was similar. Through a deadlock, the legislature failed to choose a senator. The governor appointed Mr. Corbett. The United States Senate refused him the seat, on the ground that the vacancy did not occur during the recess of the legislature; that if it failed to elect, by that act it decided that the seat should remain vacant, and that the governor has no power to fill such vacancy.

The Quay case is still weaker, because the governor disobeyed the state constitution in not summoning an extra session to fill the place. If the decision in the Corbett case was proper, then Quay must be ruled out, as well as the three other appointees, whose cases also come under the "deadlock" category. Such cases as these are rapidly building up a sentiment in favor of the election of senators by the people rather than by state legislatures—a sentiment which will compel the amendment of the constitution, despite the opposition of the Senate itself.

THE SOUTH AND SOUND MONEY.

The business men of the South are beginning to understand that they are suffering by allowing the domination of politicians whose appeals are made to ignorance and prejudice rather than to reason. They are for a settlement of the financial question, and for expansion. They realize that free silver would injure them, and they are wide awake to the fact that our retention of the Philippines will give them a needed extension of foreign markets for their products, notably cotton.

The industries of the South have been growing for a number of years. Instead of being a purely agricultural section, it is steadily developing its industrial resources, notably in coal, iron, and cotton manufacturing. The business men there understand that this is the road to prosperity for all the people, and they have impressed this fact on the Southern Democrats in Congress, notably in the Senate.

The foregoing is the explanation of the astonishing fact that Southern Democratic Senators have notified the Republican leaders that they will not endeavor to defeat the financial bill. They will make perfunctory speeches against it, to please the ignorant and prejudiced free silver, Populistic voters down there, and they will vote against it; but they will not filibuster, nor in any way endeavor to delay the passage of the measure. This makes it certain that the Senate will get the bill through in February next. More and more the intelligent men of affairs in the nation are abandoning Bryanism and its follies, and rendering Republican success more and more certain next year.

Congressman Tayler, now the most-talked-about man in Congress, because of his splendid fight against the seating of Roberts, is a typical Ohio citizen. Born in the state, educated at the old Western Reserve college, a school teacher and a lawyer, the only office he ever held prior to going to Congress was that of prosecuting attorney. He is a man of brains, possesses a stiff backbone, and is now recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican side of the House.

Billy Mason has introduced in the Senate a resolution of sympathy with the Boers. The British in Kimberley and Ladysmith are wondering how he arrives at the conclusion the Boers need any sympathy.

These Kentuckians are doing more talking and less shooting than formerly.

GERMANY YIELDS AN OPEN DOOR.

Germany accepts the open door in her Chinese possessions. The state department at Washington has received the formal announcement of Germany's acceptance of the trade policy which this country seeks to establish in Chinese territory—of course, with the consent of all the powers concerned.

The treaties of the United States with the Chinese empire gave to our trade all the advantages enjoyed by any other nation. Now that England, Russia, Germany and France have each obtained practical control of large areas, beginning on the coast and each including one or more seaports, it became a question as to how our treaty rights with China are to be regarded by the nations which have possessed themselves of "spheres of influence" by the strong hand.

Of course, England's policy is that of the open door. The state department had, therefore, to consider only trade relations with the Chinese possessions held by Russia, Germany and France. Strong representations were made, but in the most friendly spirit, to those governments, and Germany's acquiescence is the first fruits thereof. While bitter partisans, for base political ends, were endeavoring to stir up American citizens of German descent with bogie stories of a "secret alliance" with England, the administration was endeavoring to put our trade relations with Germany on a better footing than for years.

It has succeeded. Not only in the open door in German China conceded, but the meat inspection bill in the German reichstag has been withdrawn at the personal request of the imperial minister of foreign affairs. The measure was aimed at American meat products and would have further hampered our trade with Germany. This withdrawal foreshadows the adoption of the suggestion in the President's message—that Congress should offer to Germany, through a joint commission, proof of the efficiency of our meat inspection system.

The assent of both France and Russia to the open door proposition is expected. The French minister of foreign affairs has boldly advocated it in the French assembly, and he probably would not have done this had he not had assurance from Russia, France's closest friend, that she is willing to concede to us the continuation of our commercial treaty rights in China.

There has been no "alliance" with any foreign nation to secure this result. The gratifying result is due in a large part to the new-born respect for the United States among the great powers, born of the developments of the war with Spain. That conflict wakened the world to a realization of our naval strength, and nothing commands such respect in diplomacy as war power.

FAILING TO CONNECT.

John R. McLean is going right on slipping cogs as if the political fates had entered into a conspiracy to defeat him in every effort to become a party boss in Ohio. After the November election Mr. McLean decided to hold his residence in Ohio, believing that a judicious use of his millions would carry the state for Democracy next year and the legislature for himself the year following.

His plan of campaign, according to those near him, was to fuse all the minor parties in the state with the Democratic party. It so happened that at the polls this year the votes of all the other parties for governor exceeded that cast for Judge Nash. Mr. McLean conceived the idea of amalgamating all the minor parties and floating the Democratic banner over the fusion forces. It was a brilliant idea, and McLean's lieutenants who saw a hard winter ahead of them if they were cut off from the base of supplies, urged the Washington man to put up his money and go in to win.

What is the result? The Union Reform party, the only minor party which cast enough votes at the recent election to entitle it to a place on the next ballot without petition, has, through its representatives, determined not to fuse with any other party, but will go it alone on the single plank platform of the initiative and referendum.

Thus is one of the most important spokes knocked out of Mr. McLean's political fly wheel. And the end is not yet. The party of Mayor Jones is to be reckoned with. It is a non-partisan party, and therefore it is difficult to understand how it can fuse with the Democracy. However, it will do no harm to try. Mr. McLean might begin by giving columns in his publications to Toledo's mayor, as he did last spring. He might win his followers by the use of honey rather than by cracking his political whip. The leader of the non-partisan party is susceptible to flattery, and as McLean is in the business, it would do no harm to give it a second trial.

NO "PRESIDENT FOR A DAY."

Mr. E. K. Rife, in his entertaining column of political gossip in the Ohio State Journal, answers as follows a querist who asked, "who was the man who served as President of the United States for 24 hours?"

> The man who enjoyed that distinction, unique in the history of this country, was Hon. David Rice Atchison, in 1849, who was a United States Senator and president pro tem. of the Senate. March 4, 1849, fell on Sunday. The term of President Polk expired at noon on that day. General Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, then just ended, out of deference to the religious sentiment of the time, decided to defer his inauguration until Monday. This left a gap of 24 hours between the time that the term of President Polk ended and that of President-elect Taylor began. As the term of Vice President ended the same time as the President's, the mantle of authority fell, according to the provisions of the constitution, upon the president pro tem.
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> The facts are given correctly, but the "mantle of authority" did not fall on the shoulders of Mr. Atchison. He was not President, neither de facto nor de jure. During that interregnum of 24 hours, there was no President at all. Mr. Atchison was the man who would have been President had any exigency required executive action; but he was never sworn in as President. The constitution ordains that, "before he enter on the execution of his office," the President shall take a specified oath or affirmation. As Mr. Atchison did not, he most certainly was not President. There is a widespread but erroneous belief that he did, hence the correction.

Montreal is doing her best to divert the export grain trade of the lakes from New York to her wharves. A Buffalo syndicate, headed by W. J. Connors, has been offered inducements to build in the Canadian city, and an agreement has been entered into. New York appears to be relying too much upon her location, and is likely to lose the pre-eminence as an export point for grain she has so long enjoyed.

GOEBEL IS TURNED DOWN.

Toledo Daily Blade, Dec. 9.

The long agony in Kentucky is over, and on next Tuesday Hon. William S. Taylor will be inaugurated governor of that commonwealth. There never has been any doubt that he received a plurality of the votes cast. All the uncertainty comes through the Goebel election law. It was pushed through the legislature last winter by its author, in view of his intended candidacy this year; and his design was to have it used to count him into office, even though he received a minority of votes at the polls.

But the result has shown that political honor still exists among Kentuckians, even if Goebel does not possess it. The state board of elections, composed of three Democrats, would not aid in an open and notorious steal of the governorship and other state offices. The commissioners decided that, when sitting as a canvassing board, they can not go behind the returns; and the returns give the offices to the Republicans.

If Goebel and the defeated candidate for lieutenant governor decide to make a contest, it must be before the state legislature. Other contests for state offices go before the state election commissioners, who will then organize as a contesting board, in which case they can hear testimony, in the effort to throw out the vote of the counties wherein irregularities were charged by the Democrats.

Whether Goebel will acquiesce and drop his fight remains to be seen. He is a cool, keen, calculating man, whose political ambition led him to desire to be governor. For at least two years he has been working to that end. All remember the extraordinary manner in which he forced his own nomination last summer in the Democratic state convention, in which he was in a decided minority when it met. The same persistence of purpose has been shown ever since election day in the endeavor to have himself counted in. This would lead to the supposition that he will try to have the legislature seat him, unless he is convinced beforehand that it will be an unsuccessful effort.

SECRETARY ROOT'S REPORT.

The annual report of the secretary of War is an admirable document, and can but increase the feelings of confidence in and respect for his executive abilities held by the people of the United States. An extended discussion of the report is impossible to-day, but we can not forbear remarking on some of the salient points.

His recommendations as to the forms of government for our colonies will commend themselves to all progressive Americans. He shows, first, that the treaty of Paris vests in Congress alone the determination of the political status and civil rights of the inhabitants of the colonies ceded to us by Spain. This does not give them the right to claim the same status as the people of the states and territories, under the constitution. For Porto Rico he recommends a form of government much like that of our organized territories, with the changes and limitations made necessary by the ignorance of the people of self-government, with ample opportunity for education and political development. He passes by the matter of the government of the Philippines, as the commission appointed by the President will report on that matter.

As to Cuba, he points out that, by the treaty of Paris, the Spanish people on that island were given one year—until April 11 next—to decide whether they will remain Spaniards of become Cubans. Only those who select the latter will be entitled to take part in the formation of a government. By that time the census of the island will be complete, and it will be possible to provide for elections which will place the local government of the municipalities in the hands of their own citizens. Those local governments will appoint representatives to hold a convention and frame a general government for Cuba, to which the United States will give up the island.

Secretary Root has become convinced that our military system needs improving. When the war with Spain broke out, the red tape machinery of the War department was utterly inadequate, as was shown in the chaos which reigned in the camps when the army was mobilizing, and especially when the Santiago expedition was preparing to start. He advises that all the bureau chiefs in the War department shall be changed every four or five years, new men being selected for the work. This is a much-needed reform, and it is to be hoped Congress will not neglect to consider the recommendation.

By the terms of the law authorizing the present army, the regular force will, after July, 1901, be reduced to the old peace basis of less than 27,000 men. Mr. Root very properly recommends that this force be increased, so as to give a military establishment which will enable us to be prepared for war. As every one knows, it takes months to bring a volunteer force up to fighting efficiency. This was demonstrated before our eyes in the summer of 1898. He also desires co-operation between the general government and the states in army maneuvers, and makes other suggestions in the line of keeping the country in a state of reasonable preparedness for war, as the navy always is.

The report is one of the most valuable ever made by a Secretary of War, and gives to Congress information and suggestions which will greatly facilitate the work of legisation on these important matters.

Next June Oregon will vote on a woman suffrage amendment, and already the women of that state are organizing to defeat it, claiming that woman suffrage on school matters in that state has proved a failure. It is doubtful if woman suffrage is as popular as it was five years ago.

A Philadelphia truck farmer has willed that city $100,000 on condition that it will name a street after him. Now if some Toledo gardener will do the same we will guarantee to make it an avenue.

Cotton mill workers to the number of 100,000 have been notified of an increase in wages, but it will be a difficult matter to find a Democratic statesman who has heard of it.

Our old friend, the bill prohibiting the issuance of railroad passes, has already made its appearance in the United States Senate. It will now take a sleep for another year.

Nearly all the big mills in the East have given notice of a 10 per cent increase in the wages of their employes. This will aid in making a merry Christmas.

GATACRE'S DEFEAT.

Gen. Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg is the most serious reverse the English arms have yet experienced in the Transvaal war. The movement was termed a reconnoissance in force, but the cable accounts imply that the body of 4,000 men marched blindly on until they were within close range of the Boers, and without knowing that the enemy were near. One wonders why there was not an advance guard far enough in front of the main column to prevent surprise. From the dispatches, it appears the proximity of the Boers was unsuspected until they opened a tremendous fire.

The loss of 600 men of the force, the majority of whom were taken prisoners, is not the worst of the defeat. It will encourage the Boers greatly, and will possibly cause a rising among the disaffected Dutch in Cape Colony. The London newspapers realize this danger, and call earnestly on the government to dispatch more troops to the front. Some of them endeavor to smooth over Gatacre's defeat by referring to the difficulty of making a movement in a country wherein the residents are disaffected, and keep the enemy informed of every step; but others, like the Daily Chronicle, call it an illustration of "inadequate equipment and insufficient handling." It is probable that Gen. Gatacre's active military career will be speedily brought to an end. As success in war brings glory and popular applause, so a defeat is apt to bring the reverse—condemnation in the mouths of the people, and the command put into other hands.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

To-day, Thursday, is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The Father of his Country died at Mount Vernon, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on Saturday, December 14, 1799.

This is an event which should be commemorated by the people of the United States. It is an anniversary which is peculiarly fitted for observance in the public schools. All through the war of the Revolution, and more particularly through the critical period of the adoption of the constitution and the formation of the nation, Washington was the mainstay of those who could rise above the petty provincial jealousies of the different colonies and who realized that safety and progress lay only through union and nationality.

This reliance on Washington was due largely to his high character. His lofty mind was not swayed by personal motives, nor by narrow provincial ideas. His exploits in the field, as commander-in-chief throughout the Revolution, were of even less value to the nation than his broad, far-seeing statesmanship in the formative period of the Union and as its first chief magistrate.

Now is a propitous time to call the youth of the land to a study of the character of Washington, and of his career as a statesman. It is true that progress is our watchword, and that every generation has its own political problems to solve. It is equally true that the changed conditions of the present would render absurd a slavish adherence to the dicta of political wisdom of a century agone. Yet is also true that the example of a man who always made principle his guiding star, and who so successfully piloted the ship of state on its initial voyage, at a most troublous period, is well worth the most careful study of the rising generation.

GOOD FOR TEXAS.

Better times has come to Texas along with the rest of the country. The new assessment just completed shows a total of $887,847,100, the highest ever reached. In 1893 the assessment was $886,175,395. Then came the panic and the state went down the toboggan at a rapid gait, showing a decrease of $21,054,406 the first year, and, with the exception of one, a steady decrease ever since. In short, it has taken the state six years to overcome the bad effects of the panic.

The increased assessment is claimed to be due to the advance in cotton and to the increased value in railroad property. Texas is a great state, an empire within itself, and the whole country will be glad to know that she is again on the up-grade with every prospect of becoming one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

At Ladysmith.

The situation at Ladysmith is growing critical. The Boers are evidently determined to take the town before relief can arrive, and they are pushing their artillery closer, and concentrating their fire. But the town lies in the center of a floor-like plain, and is defended by heavy intrenchments. If the Boers attempt to storm the trenches, they will meet a most deadly fire. Whether they can shell the town into submission is problematical.

Washington Centennial.

The general outline of the celebration, in December of next year, of the centennial of the city of Washington, has been completed. The chief event will be the laying of the corner-stone of a memorial structure, with addresses by men of national renown; a civic, military and naval parade; and a reception and ball in the evening. The character of the memorial has not been determined, but the President's choice seems to be a memorial bridge across the Potomac, symbolizing the perfect union of North and South, to be enriched with statues of the great leaders of the civil war on both sides. This proposition is certain of general public approval, if adopted.

German-American Opinion.

One of the numerous blunders of John R. McLean in the Ohio campaign was his attempt to create dissatisfaction among the German-Americans who are Republicans. He assumed they were opposed to our retention of the Philippines, and so the order went out to "capture the Dutch." The fact is, the German-Americans are, by a large majority, in favor of expansion. The poll made by the editor of a leading German paper in Wisconsin proved this to be true in that state, while the result of the election showed the same condition to exist in Ohio.

Spaniards in Cuba.

As is well known, the Spaniards in Cuba have until April 11 of next year, to decide whether they will become Cuban citizens or retain the status of Spanish aliens. The census just taken in Cuba shows that there are 130,000 Spaniards over 21 years of age in the island, of whom 120,000 wish to become Cubans, and 30,000 to retain allegiance to Spain. Thus, four-fifths of this important element of the population will identify itself with the fortunes of the new republic to be. General Ludlow, in a recently published interview, spoke approvingly of the immigration of Spaniards, mainly of workingmen, to Cuba, that has reached considerable proportions during the year. They help to supply a very sore need in Cuba, that of labor, and as they speak the language of the country they adjust themselves more easily to the local conditions than would any other labor element.

New Article of Food.

Not the least important result of the establishment of the agricultural department is the introduction of new food articles to our gardeners and farmers, as well as our people. The latest is the stachys, a vegetable imported into France from Japan, and known in its adopted country as the crosne, from the location of the estate of M. Paileux, of Crosne, a gentleman who devotes his time and grounds to the culture of new and strange vegetables from all quarters of the globe. This vegetable yields five tons per acre of white tubers, 2 to 4 inches long, the size of a finger. By sending to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., a letter of inquiry, full information can be obtained.

Two Prodigals.

Two Republican prodigals have returned to their party—Senator "Billy" Mason, of Illinois, and Senator Wellington, of Maryland. Both took the wrong turn when the expansion issue came up, but Wellington was wise enough to say but little in public. Mason, on the contrary, went about preaching anti-expansion, and "blushing for the country." The result of the November elections convinced both that they had made fools of themselves, and they are now endeavoring to get into line and be good.

The Roberts Case.

The Roberts case will be of benefit to the nation in two respects. The first is, it shows the need of a constitutional amendment which shall not only forbid polygamy, but disfranchise any person who practices it, under the cloak of religion, or otherwise. The second is, it again draws public attention to the desirability of uniform marriage laws all over the United States.

Polygamous Appointees.

The row over Roberts has brought to light the fact that two polygamists were appointed by President McKinley in Utah. The appointments were made on the recommendation of Miller, the United States marshal from Utah, who failed to inform the President that they still live in polygamous relations. As a result, it is probable Mr. Miller will have to go, as well as they.

Kaffirgrams.

The Boer war has led to the coining of a new word—"Kaffirgrams." This is applied to news brought in by Kaffir runners; and as the information thus supplied has time and again proved unreliable, the word carries with it also that meaning. Perhaps the American slang which comes nearest to it is "newspaper fake."

The Anti-Expansion Press.

The people of this country should think carefully over the statement of Gen. Otis regarding the outbreak the other day in the island of Negros. Said he: "One of our chief difficulties arises from circulation of falsehoods among natives, defamatory newspaper articles of United States and Europe, promptly published in Spanish in San Francisco, Madrid and by Hong Kong junta and circulated in Philippines. Insurgents have based all hopes upon false reports." There is no doubt of the truth of this charge. It might be well for the United States courts to take cognizance of a few flagrant cases of this sort. There is no doubt the government has, in the exercise of its war power, the authority to stop the publication of statements which give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The Coffee Trade.

The bubonic plague is at Santos, Brazil. One vessel loaded with coffee from that port was quarantined at New York, with cases of the plague on board. As a result, the health officers are not allowing coffee from Santos to be landed. This causes a loud outcry from the coffee merchants of New York, who declare this action will drive a trade of $50,000,000 a year from that city, as Boston has offered to permit the landing of Santos coffee under certain restrictions. Their plea is that it is not certain that coffee from Santos is infected; but all the same it is not certain that it is not infected, nor is it known that it can be disinfected. The health authorities have no moral right to take any chances, or to allow any consideration but the public health to influence their action. The plague is too terrible a disease to be allowed to enter the country.

Tariff and Exports.

Every now and then some Democratic newspaper makes a silly attempt at parading the exploded free trade theory that a protective tariff hinders exports. The following exhibit answers them fully:

Exports first two years of Dingley Republican tariff	$2,458,505,633
Exports first two years of Wilson Democratic tariff	1,690,145,103
Balance in favor of Dingley tariff	$768,360,529

An increase of almost 800 millions in exports shows the fallacy of the free trade doctrinaires. More than this, they should note the enormous increase in the number of men in profitable employment, the rise in wages, the unexampled prosperity which reigns, and the immense activity in all branches of trade and industry. Why try to revive the free trade crusade, when the benefits of protection are so overwhelmingly proved?

The Maine Victims.

The government has done a noble and a patriotic thing by deciding to bring home from Havana the remains of the poor fellows who perished in the blowing up of the battleship Maine. They will be interred in Arlington cemetery, at Washington, where they will sleep with the thousands of heroes who there await the resurrection beneath the "low green tents" of which Whittier sang. The heroes of the Maine will sleep better in that hallowed soil, within sight of the great dome of the capitol, over which the great figure of America keeps watch and ward.

Dewey Again.

Many thousands of people contributed to the fund with which a house was purchased, and formally presented to Admiral Dewey. He in turn made the title over to his wife. This brought out protests from the fools among the contributors, who seemed to imagine that a contribution of a few dollars gave them the right to dictate to the Admiral what he might or might not do with the property. Then some politicians of the baser sort tried to make out that politics was behind those protests, and that he should be a candidate for the Presidency to rebuke them. But the old Admiral is well endowed with political sense. He declares that he is a great admirer of President McKinley, and that he desires to see the latter renominated and re-elected. So one more effort to use Dewey to defeat Bryan's nomination by the Democracy comes to naught.

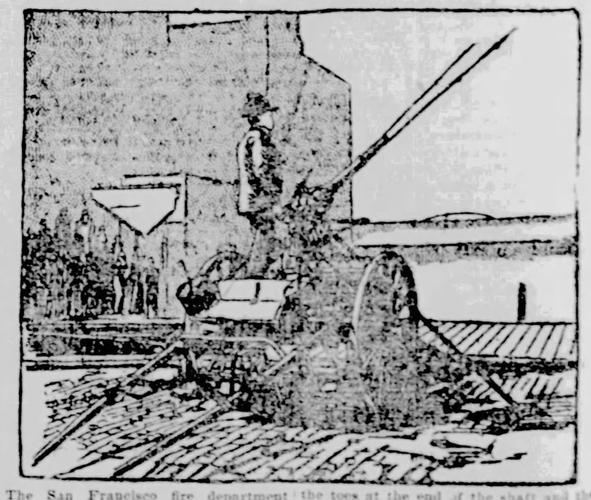
BRIGADIER-GENERAL LLOYD WHEATON.

General Lloyd Wheaton is only adding new laurels to his fame by his present vigorous conduct of the Filipino campaign. Years ago he suppressed the Fenian raid at Fort Pembina in Canada, for which he received the thanks of Queen Victoria. At Vicksburg during the civil war he was provost marshal, and won unstinted praise for his masterly handling of the office. When Fort Blakely was besieged he led the final charge through the embrasure, and was the first to enter the enemy's lines. For this heroic conduct he received a medal of honor. It is not generally known that General Wheaton entered the civil war as a captain and returned colonel of the Eighth Illinois. He was born in Michigan and appointed to the army from Illinois in 1861. He was a major in 1863, and after the close of the war became colonel of the Twentieth infantry. For civil war service he was honorably mentioned in the "Records of the Rebellion," also by General Hancock, and also by the secretary of war. He was with Custer in 1874 and at Fort Assiniboine until 1888. He was at one time on the staff of General Logan, and when the monument to that hero was unveiled in Chicago a short time ago General Wheaton was an invited and honored guest. Since going to the Philippines he has distinguished himself by the capture of Pasig, and other hard fighting, whenever the enemy could be closed in upon. In stature he is 6 feet 3 inches in height, with black hair and eyes, and the atmosphere of a fighting man.

REV. WILBUR P. THIRKFIELD.

Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkfield, who has been selected to succeed Dr. Edwin A. Schell as general secretary of the Epworth league, will soon resign the presidency of the Gammon Theological seminary at Atlanta, Ga., and remove to Chicago. While he has never been connected officially with the work of the league, he has been in pastorate and educational work for over twenty years, and his selection by the board of control has met with general approval by those interested in the work. Dr. Thirkfield was born in Franklin, Ohio, in 1858, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university in 1877. Shortly after his graduation he assumed charge of McLean Chapel, Cincinnati, which has since passed out of existence. In 1881, after having taken the degree of doctor of divinity with high honors at the Boston university, he was called to the chair of theology at Clark university, which, at that time, was connected with Gammon Theological seminary. When these two institutions severed connections a few years later Dr. Thirkfield was chosen president of the seminary, which position he has held since. He is known in American Methodism as a man of great executive ability, an orator and a lecturer. The election was a surprise to Dr. Thirkfield, who did not know until after he had been selected that he was being considered as a candidate. In canvassing for a successor to Dr. Schell Dr. Horace Lincoln Jacobs, of Altoona, Pa.; Dr. B. D. Dimmick, of Danville, Pa., and Dr. W. D. Anderson, of New York, were mentioned.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER BATTERY.



The San Francisco fire department has in its service a machine bearing somewhat the appearance of a small cannon mounted on wheels. Instead of pouring out shot and shell like the latter, the machine in question, however, does pour out a great volume of water on a fire with telling effect.

This piece of apparatus is known as the Monitor battery, and was invented by H. H. Gorter, constructor for the San Francisco fire department. It is designed to take the place of a water tower in small confines where the latter cannot be taken, and can be used in a basement blaze, and up to a fourth story, inclusive. Several lines of hose are connected, thus concentrating a great force of water that is easily handled by one man.

The nozzle is provided with tips. When not in action, the table upon which rests the huge nozzle is suspended so as to throw the weight on the wheels and relieve the horse of the strain. When required for action, the table is released by a lever, which throws it forward to a level, at the same time moving the center of gravity forward.

The weight is thus thrown between the toes at the end of the shaft and the axle, giving the machine stability to withstand a back pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch. The toes referred to are spikes under the end of the shaft, for the purpose of obtaining a purchase in the ground to prevent moving.

The vertical movement of the nozzle is on an improvised ball and socket joint, allowing a free flow of water at any angle. A roller bearing is provided for traveling the nozzle through a horizontal arc, which reduces the friction caused by back pressure to a minimum. On the rear end are six short flexible connections or pieces of hose for connecting the battery with the various lines of hose leading from the engines.

When not in action, the connections are suspended beneath the rear end of the apparatus. They are automatically released by the tilting of the table when required for service. The tilting of the table also releases a strut or brace, which assists in relieving the strain on the shaft and frame due to back pressure from the nozzle.

The total weight of the battery complete is 1,050 pounds, and owing to the construction and free water way, a solid stream is thrown ranging from 200 to 300 feet, according to the pressure.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid, by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of that composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that no expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
1 dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

HOW THE MUMMIES WERE MADE.

There were three different ways of mummifying the body, practiced by the ancient Egyptians, the price being the chief mark of distinction, and cause for the differences. In the first and most expensive method the brain was extracted through the nose by means of an iron probe, and the intestines were removed entirely from the body through an incision made in the side with a sharp Ethiopian stone. The intestines were cleansed and washed in palm wine, and, after being covered with powdered aromatic gums, were placed in Canopic jars. The body was then filled up with myrrh and cassia and other fragrant and astringent substances, and was laid in natron for 70 days. It was then carefully washed and wrapped up in strips of fine linen covered with gum. The cost of mummifying a body in this fashion was a talent of silver, about $1,200.

In the second method the brain was not removed at all, and the intestines were simply dissolved and removed in a fluid state. The body was also laid in salt or natron, which, it is said, dissolved everything except the skin and bones. The cost of mummifying in this manner was 22 minæ, or $450. The third method was employed for the poor only. It consisted simply of cleansing the body by injecting some strong astringent, and then salting it for 70 days. The cost was very small.

If the friends of the dead were too poor to go to the expense of even the cheapest of these methods, the body was soaked in salt and hot bitumen, or in salt only. In the salt and bitumen process every cavity of the body was filled with bitumen, and the hair disappeared. Clearly it is to the bodies which were preserved in this way that the name "mummy" (derived from the Arabia mumia, or bitumen) was first applied. The salted and dried body is easily distinguishable. The skin is like paper, the features and hair have disappeared and the bones are very brittle and white. It may be noted that the eyes were sometimes removed and their places supplied by others of ivory or obsidian. The hair was also removed and made into a packet covered with linen and bitumen. At a late period the flank incision was covered with a metal plate, on which a symbolic eye was engraved. The linen bandages employed to swathe the body were three or four inches wide; the length was sometimes as great as 400 yards.

KEEPING CUT FLOWERS FOR SIX WEEKS.

Here is a method by which flowers can be made to last and look well after they have been cut for six weeks, or even longer, placing them thus within the reach of even the poorest lover of flowers.

Every night they should be taken out of the vases and the stalks should be thoroughly rinsed under a tap of running water, and decomposed matter being carefully removed with the fingers.

Have ready a basin of strong soapsuds and place them in it for the night. Be careful that the water touches only the stalks, as it would fade the delicate blossoms; this supplies them with a certain amount of nourishment.

Rinse the stalks the next morning in running water, and as each bloom is ready to be placed in the vase of fresh water snip off the smallest portion of the stalk with a pair of sharp scissors; in arranging them be very careful to trim away the faded pieces.

A few drops of sulphate of ammonia must then be put in each vase every alternate day, and will contain all the properties of good manure for keeping the blossoms alive.

At night put the blossoms away in a cool, dark place; it is not good, either for the flowers or the household, that they should remain in the living room.

To revive flowers put them into warm salt water, to which has been added a few drops of sulphate of ammonia.

SOLDIERS' HEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When the Philippine war, now apparently drawing to a close, shall be ended but the least of its many unusual features will be the exceptionally low death rate of the American army, including in this view both the mortality on the field and the mortality from disease. If any volunteer regiment afforded a good test of comparison it was the fighting 20th Kansas.

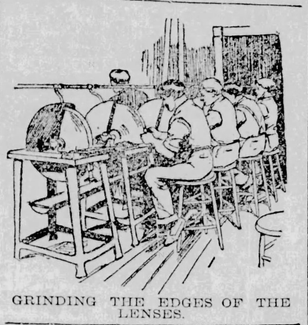
With a roll of 46 officers and 1,266 enlisted men, after months of the most active and courageous service, it recorded a loss of only three officers and 20 enlisted men killed or dying of wounds, says the Army and Navy Journal. Only 33 Kansans died of disease, the total death rate being only 5 per cent for the men and 6 per cent for the officers, all of whom were exposed to the double danger of an enemy's bullets and a tropical climate. We all remember the dire predictions of a year ago as to the terrible ravages in store for our troops when they came under the burning skies of Luzon. They were to go down by the thousands, and not even our best medical arrangements were counted on to do more than slightly mitigate the effect of the inevitable calamity impending.

General Otis has had practically a city of 20,000 inhabitants under his command in the soldiers serving under him, yet if the same record of mortality were made in any American city of the same population there would be no alarm expressed—it would be the place to be avoided as being especially unhealthful. The discipline and care which have been conspicuous in the control of the men have been testified to by the condition of every volunteer regiment that has returned.

KANSAS CITY'S LENS INDUSTRY.

She Makes Spectacles and Eye-Glasses for All Over the World.

One the second floor of one of the Walnut street business houses in the heart of the retail shopping district can be heard from early morning until night the purr of a half dozen grindstones, says the Kansas City Star. They are not the ordinary stones such as are used to sharpen steel edges, but they came from Craigleith, Scotland, where the quarries produce a hard rock which will wear away glass. It is glass these stones are at work upon in Kansas City, for they are grinding smooth the edges of thousands of lenses for spectacles and eyeglasses. Some of these lenses are used here and some in other states, but many of them take a much longer journey before they reach the eyes of the wearer, for in this line of goods Australia, India, Hawaii, Mexico, the West Indies, and even London, are customers of Kansas City.



GRINDING THE EDGES OF THE LENSES.

Seven years ago one man did all the work of this kind there was to be done in Kansas City. Now it takes thirty employes to care for the business of this one establishment and it is run by C. L. Merry, the same man who was the pioneer lens grinder of seven years ago.

"This is all new trade from foreign dealers," said Mr. Merry to a reporter for the Star. "I am just making a shipment to Sydney, Australia, and the orders keep coming in from the most unexpected places. Since the United States annexed Hawaii, a good trade has sprung up there, and since the war, trade has been good with Cuba and Porto Rico. A short time ago we filled an order for Bombay, India, and we ship quite a lot of special goods to London. Of course, what is done in Kansas City is a small part of the lens grinding done in the United States, but it is certainly a most promising beginning."

The glass from which lenses are made is known to the trade as "crown glass." It is especially clear and free from flaws of any kind. This glass is only made in England and Germany, and it is only the English glass which is used in the United States. Samples of this glass are sent to this country in irregular chunks. The glass is run into a crucible, allowed to cool and then dumped out and broken up into pieces weighing from one and one-half pounds to three pounds each. These pieces are sold to dealers in optical goods for 75 cents a pound, to be sheared as curiosities to their customers. The glass varies in color and do lenses. It is white, blue, green, amber and other colors used in optical work. The amber glass is used for shooting, for amber glasses strengthen the light on a dark day.

GRINDING THE FACES OF THE LENSES.

For making lenses, the molten glass is run from the crucible into molds. In these molds the glass takes the form of "blanks," as they are called. These are squares about two inches each way the thickness varying with the desired thickness of the lenses to be made from them. These lens blanks are all made in England for the American trade. After being made the blanks are sorted out into four grades. The first grade is as nearly perfect as glass can be, and the other grades are what is left after the first choice has been taken from the lot.

DRILLING HOLES IN RIMLESS GLASSES.

When a blank reaches the lens grinder he cements it on a block of steel. The block is then put in the grinder, with the glass face down, upon a steel die or disc of the curvature desired for the lens to be ground. The grinder, with the aid of Arthur Stringer, the young Canadian poet and author, first went to Oxford, he carried with him letters from Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, to Professor York Powell, the distinguished historian of Christ church.

The old Oxford don, like one or two other Englishmen, had very vague ideas about Canada, and somewhat surprised the young ranger by remarking that if he got along nicely on English roast mutton, after living so long on frozen seal meat. The young poet gravely protested that he perhaps missed his whale blubber a little, but the next time he dined at Mansfield Castle, where he found the finest basket of autumn peaches ever grown in Ontario, carefully packed in sawdust, was on its way to Oxford. A short time afterward the young author was again dining with the regius professor at Oxford, and that gentleman produced at the meal a fruit dish loaded with tremendous peaches.

"Most extraordinary," said the old professor, "but these peaches were sent to me to-day, and I'm blessed if I know who sent them. From the south of France, I suspect, so I saved a few of them for you, Stringer—they will be such a novelty, you know."

The Canadian very quietly took a steamship company's bill of lading from his pocket and handed it to the professor. The professor gazed at the bill, then at the fruit, then at the poet.

"I had some whale blubber, too, professor," said that young man, "but I simply had to eat that. Those other things were grown on my uncle's farm in Kent county, Ontario, you know. He has two hundred bushels of them every year, and he sent me over a basket of little ones, along with the whale blubber."

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

INSPECTING THE FINISHED WORK.

ping department. The work is all done by skilled labor, but it is labor which has been educated in Kansas City and worked its way up from an apprenticeship.

Lenses are 50 per cent cheaper in the United States than they were ten years ago. They are protected by a 45 per cent tariff, though the American work on eye-glasses of any kind is superior to that of any other country. It is smoother, lighter and stronger, and there are more novelties in the trade.

Lenses are also made from quartz pebbles. These pebbles come from Scotland entirely. They are sawed into slabs about the size of the glass blanks and are ground in the same manner. The grinding of a pebble lens, however, is a difficult and tedious matter, as they are much harder than glass. It often takes a whole day to grind down a pebble lens to the required curvature. Necessarily they are much more expensive, and opticians say they are no better except that owing to their hardness they do not scratch as easily as do the glass lenses.

The making of cases is a new branch of the optical business in Kansas City, for every dealer who sells a pair of glasses desires to put them in a case bearing his name and address. This business in itself is quite an industry and the shipments of cases are, of course, coincident with the shipments of glasses. The extent of a business which professes to be up-to-date in the matter of lenses is shown in the fact that it requires a stock of over 5,000 combinations of lenses always on hand.

WHY LADYSMITH WAS SO NAMED.

Ladysmith, which has been brought into such prominence since the outbreak of the Boer war, was named after the wife of Gen. Sir Harry Smith. His marriage was a romance of the Napoleonic wars. When the British under Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterward Duke of Wellington, were driving the French out of Spain, Henry Smith was a captain in the British army. One night he and another young officer in a Spanish town which the British had just occupied were visited by two beautiful Spanish girls of high rank, who begged their protection in the alarming circumstances in which they were placed. The protection was, of course, given, and Captain Smith fell desperately in love with one of the girls, and subsequently married her.

Afterward he became Gen. Sir Harry and she Lady Smith. Sir Harry was employed in South Africa after it became a British possession, and his name is perpetuated by the town of Harrysmith, just across the Orange Free State border from Natal.

SINCE WOMEN STARTED CLUBS

Some years ago the women raged—
We mean those who were married
When at the clubroom or the lodge
Too late their husbands tarried,
They'd frown and scold, and some would weep,
Ignoring all excuses;
Some vowed that for divorce they'd sue
Because of such abuses.

The women then were much opposed
To all the clubs and lodges,
And often they accused the men
Of tricky schemes and dodges,
In fact, by points they declared
That it was ruination
For men to form or join a club
For rest and recreation.

But there has been a wondrous change
Since women had such notions,
And husbands now can join a club
Without such wild commotions,
And when they come home late at night,
Instead of frowns and weeping
They find their wives in pleasant mood
Or peacefully are sleeping.

The explanation of this change
Reveals a purpose shaken,
For women who at first opposed
Admit they were mistaken,
They've formed a lot of clubs themselves,
Like husbands, sons and brothers,
And when that subject now comes up
They tell us "There are others."

This new idea spread so fast,
Attracting such attention,
That now they choose their delegates
And hold a big convention,
And when they're kept out late at night
By their deliberations,
They'd be indignant if the men
Should ask for explanations.

The women have their lodges, too,
Like those they once derided,
And never tell their hubs about
The secrets there confided,
And if a man should make a fuss
Because his wife's a rover,
She'll simply smile with scornful wile
And threats that he'll resign her.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

PEACHES AND BLUBBER.

Canadians are very touchy on the subject of climate, as Rudyard Kipling discovered when he somewhat thoughtlessly dubbed the Dominion Our Lady of the Snows, says the Philadelphia Post. When Arthur Stringer, the young Canadian poet and author, first went to Oxford, he carried with him letters from Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, to Professor York Powell, the distinguished historian of Christ church.

The old Oxford don, like one or two other Englishmen, had very vague ideas about Canada, and somewhat surprised the young ranger by remarking that if he got along nicely on English roast mutton, after living so long on frozen seal meat. The young poet gravely protested that he perhaps missed his whale blubber a little, but the next time he dined at Mansfield Castle, where he found the finest basket of autumn peaches ever grown in Ontario, carefully packed in sawdust, was on its way to Oxford. A short time afterward the young author was again dining with the regius professor at Oxford, and that gentleman produced at the meal a fruit dish loaded with tremendous peaches.

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THE WIZARD OF THE WEST.

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, Astounds the World by His Remarkable Cures.

The miseries of disease have been transformed into the joys of health by a new science that is as mysterious as it is efficacious. This new science which is known as Weltmerism, as it takes its name from Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., who originated it, is now endorsed by the press and pulpit. This universal endorsement came about from the fact that this wonderful curative power, which cures disease at a distance just as readily as it does those cases that are personally brought to Nevada for treatment, has been tested in the past two years on more than 100,000 cases of every disease known to man or woman, some acute, others chronic; some were cases of women who suffered every agony from diseases common to their sex, and others from men who suffered humiliation from early indiscretions; in fact, there is no affliction known that was not tested by this wonderful method of Magnetic Healing, and it is recorded that in every instance relief was almost instantly brought on and in more than ninety per cent a permanent cure was affected. We have received from the hands of Prof. J. H. Kelly, the scientist, who is associated with Prof. Weltmer, a few of the many testimonials that are in his possession: T. T. Rodes, of Paris, Mo., the Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit; was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mr. Rodes has recently won fame as the attorney in the celebrated Jester case. Mrs. C. R. Graham, of Boise City, Iowa, was afflicted for nine years with rheumatism; she could not walk without crutches or lift her hands to her head; she paid out $3,000 with doctors before coming to Nevada. She now proclaims herself cured and a happy woman, through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, of Aurora Springs, Mo., was in a homeless condition, a she suffered from consumption in its worst form. She could not sleep without the aid of morphine; tried everything without relief; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. M. E. Lawhus, Salisbury, Kansas, was afflicted twenty years with prolapsus, indigestion and perpetual headache; tried everything that offered relief and gave up in despair; heard of Prof. Weltmer, took his treatment at once and was permanently restored to health. By writing Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo., you will receive, free of charge, The Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, and a long list of the most remarkable cures ever made.

LEARN THIS NOBLE PROFESSION

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the great scientist, sustains his reputation for having a "world of charity to all mankind." He will teach his method of healing to any one who wishes to learn it. It is a profession that brings a golden harvest. Hundreds whom he has taught are now earning $20.00 to $50.00 per day healing the sick. Any one who can read the English language can learn it, and any one who learns it can practice it. You can learn it either by personal instruction or at your home through correspondence. Full instructions will be sent FREE of charge to any one writing Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

THE GREAT BIBLE OF THE WORLD.

Fabulous sums are paid for copies of the earliest printed Bibles on account of their rarity. Yet it is known that many more were manufactured than have ever come to light, and every now and then we hear of another copy having been found in some garrett or cellar amid the rubbish. The famous "Mazarin Bible" has been sold for more than $20,000, and this is called cheap, for it is one of the finest specimens of the printer's art ever produced, and most interesting of all, was set up and published by Gutenberg in 1455, after three years of continuous labor. He only printed a hundred copies, but 85 of these have never been found. It is called the Mazarin because the first copy to be discovered in modern times was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin.

But there is another part of the Bible, called the "Psalterium," because it contains the psalms only, which commands even a higher price, having been sold for $25,000, for but six copies are known to be in existence. It was printed by John Faust and Peter Schoeffer on parchment in Gutenberg's shop, and is the first printed book bearing the year and day of its publication on the title page. This inscription reads: "1457 on the eve of Ascension." Of course all of the earliest Bibles were printed in Latin. The first complete Latin Bible with a date appeared in 1462, and is valued at $7,000. After that time many editions of the Bible appeared in all languages, German, English, French and Greek, and in 1514-1517 was the first Polyglot Bible, one in which the Bible appeared in various languages side by side.

The most valuable Bibles all date from the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries. After that no special value is attached to them.

WINTER JACKET.

This short winter jacket may be made in dark blue or black. The scalloped dip in front is new and very fetching.

WHERE HONESTY EXISTS

"People in the small towns up in Connecticut," said the traveling man, "appear to be much more honest than they are in New York. Not one family in ten thinks of such a thing as burglar alarms, and half of them do not even lock their outer doors when they retire. But what impresses me most are the street laundry boxes.

"Nearly every town of 5,000 or more inhabitants has several places where laundry packages are received and delivered. These places are generally dry goods or notion stores, or haberdasheries. Suburban merchants as a rule do not keep their stores open much later than 8 o'clock in the evening, and do not open them until 7 or 7:30 in the morning.

"This does not suit all their patrons, so it is no infrequent sight to see outside the store a large red box with a fair sized opening in the box. The box bears the legend, 'If the store is closed, put your laundry in here.' Now just imagine a New York laundry office using a receptacle like that. Why, five minutes after a package was deposited in the box it would be fished out and in an hour its contents would be in the possession of a dealer in second hand clothing. But up in Connecticut the scheme seems to work very well, and all I can say is that it is a tribute to the general honesty of the community."

OOM PAUL'S WIFE.

Mrs. Krueger, though her husband may be a millionaire, as his adversaries suggest, knits his socks, makes his coffee, tucks up her skirt to aid a little Kaffir girl, her sole maid servant, about the housework, and contentedly wears a sunbonnet or kapje, as the Dutch call it. In fact, in the points duly declared "that it was ruination For men to form or join a club For rest and recreation," she knows the political situation in the country her husband governs as well as he knows it himself. Tante Krueger is Oom Paul's second brain and confidence, and in the privahy of the Presidential mansion has been known to scold at his mistakes, suggest his next manoeuvres, and she detests his enemies and the English with wholesome vigor.

Not All His Fault.

Her head rested on his shoulder and her little hand lay confidingly in his.

"Tell me now, Alfred," said the happy maiden, "how you ever came to pick me out as the girl you wanted to marry."

"Well, Dora," replied the ecstatic young man, in a gush of confidence, "it was maw that put me up to it."—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER COST MARKS.

Ten Letter Words and Phrases Chosen as Secret Signs.

Among the old time features which are disappearing from the city stores because of the modern methods is the cabalistic cost mark which the merchant once thought as indispensable as the counter over which he sold his wares.

The man who started a business for himself devoted many hours before he made his first display of wares to "making up" a cost mark, says the New York Tribune. This had to be unlike any other mark, and was, in some instances, composed of ten hieroglyphics, often of a word or two, the letters of which could be used to express figures. A large wholesale concern in New York used the mark "God save us," and made up the tenth figure with a cross. Through this business house the pious cost mark became known all over the country. Clerks from the establishment entered the mercantile field on their own account and took the cost mark with them, and within a few years it was in use in nearly every state in the union.

Another cost mark which found many admirers was "Make profit," and this was only a trifle more popular than "Quick trade." "Johnny Miles" served as a sign as well as a cost mark for one concern, and one sentimental Irishman who opened a linen store in New York in the days when Niblo's Garden was "away up town" chose as his cost mark "My Bridget O."

When the campaign of 1860 was at its height an ardent Republican in Boston, in whose store a cost mark was in use that had been invented by his grandfather, marked all his goods over in order to use the mark, "Abe must win," and this mark remained in use for years after "Abe" had won the fight against Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, who were all candidates against Lincoln. About that time the cost mark "Hit Douglas" was invented, and that and "Republican" are still in use in places where plain figures have not superseded the puzzle marks.

A large dry goods house, which had the patronage of hundreds of pack, basket and wagon peddlers, used as a cost mark the words, "Revoch Gift," a Yiddish phrase, which means "Profit tells," and the translation was also used by the same concern.

"These marks were useful," said the manager of one of the large New York dry goods stores, "when houses had an 'asking' and a 'taking' price. In those days a man behind the counter had to know what the goods cost to put on the shelf so that he could regulate himself accordingly. An offer to 'split the difference' when one price was asked and another offered could be entertained then, and salesmen were often compelled to 'shade' prices. 'We will do this for you,' and 'It's the last we have of the lot,' or 'We want to make a customer of you' were among the reasons given for 'coming down' on prices; but all the time the salesman had the cost mark before him, and knew that he was on the safe side."

—"Never quit certainty for hope." Never take a medicine of doubtful value instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is sure to do you good.

A SWISS CHARITY FED BY STAMPS.

Most people entertain the curious delusion that a million old postage stamps will get on orphan into some charitable home. How the idea originated, no one knows, but there is no truth in it. It is quite true, however, that the orphan home at Le Locle, Switzerland, is partly maintained by old postage stamps.

The reader may ask: How is this done? In this way. The orphanage, being in the centre of Europe, receives old postage stamps from all the countries of Europe and other parts of the world. In this institution are eighty-six orphan girls, and these old postage stamps are judiciously mixed by them and placed into parcels for sale to stamp collectors. In this way the orphanage makes about £120 a year, which goes to the support of the poor children.

Every year the Sunday Companion, Sunday Stories and Home Companion make a collection of old postage stamps for this charity, and this year the above papers are offering £200 in prizes for the biggest collection of old stamps. The stamps may be either English or foreign.

Among the prizes are three £60 Chappell pianos, ten of the splendid bookcases made from the timbers of Lord Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, £45 in cash and 5,000 other prizes.—London Mail.

FEMININE FINANCERING.

That women are the best financiers of the world we have often had opportunity to acknowledge, says the Honolulu Independent. We have seen them at the auction sales when they made a "bargain" by buying an article they had no use for whatever, and we have seen them haggling over the price of cheap calico for a reduction in price of 1 cent a yard, and then triumphantly carrying their purchase to a fashionable dressmaker and paying her $10 for making a "morning" dress. This morning we could not help smiling while watching a lady credited with possessing good business sense buying "Chinese birds" on board a mail steamer, haggling over the price of the birds and beating down the seller of seven fine specimens by 50 cents of the original price. In the meantime her hack was waiting, and the driver "charging." She made her bargain, however, saved 50 cents on the birds and paid the hackman $1 for waiting. That is female financiering.

A Real Sportsman?

A Columbia gunner went to the farm of Aaron Herr, at Cordelia, a few days ago, and tore down a pile of 2,000 rails in search of a rabbit. He did not get the rabbit, neither did he place the rails as he found them. Aaron says if the fellow returns and piles the rails he will treat him to a good country meal.—Columbia (Pa.) News.

News of the Week.

GEN. GATACRE DEFEATED.

Trapped by Boers With the Loss of 600 Men at Stormberg.

London, Dec. 11.—Later details regarding the disaster to General Gatacre's column show that but for the magnificent work of the British artillery the disaster would have been far more extensive, as the incessant Boer shell fire in the midst of the repulsed infantry ultimately led to disorder, which only escaped developing into a rout through the batteries of artillery, occupying successive positions, covering the retreat thus drawing a portion of the Boers galling fire.

Apparently the British were set an impossible task and were treacherously guided. After a trying march and being under arms sixteen hours, they attacked the wrong part of the Boer position, where the hill was impregnable and the burghers were estimated to number 6,000 men, instead of 2,500, as the spies had reported.

There is little in the story to mitigate the intense humiliation occasioned by the episode, which was almost an exact counterpart of the battle of Nicholson's Nek. The war office was besieged with anxious relatives, and the successive editions of the newspapers were eagerly scanned. Men and women were equally persistent thorities either do not possess any or are not prepared to publish it at present.

The affair has caused the most depressing influence everywhere, not excepting the stock exchange where consols were at the lowest price in many years and South African securities slumped, not so much on account of the military reverse, which is retrievable, but owing to the profound apprehension as to its political effect. No great surprise would now be felt if General Gatacre's reverse resulted in Cape Colony becoming aflame from end to end.

GENERAL LORD PAUL SANFORD METHUEN.

British Loss Appalling.

London, Dec. 11.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker at Capetown:

"Gatacre reports: 'Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg. I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides and found impracticable ground.

"Casualties, so far as known at present, are:

"Second Battalion Royal Irish Rifles—Wounded: Lieut. Col. Eager, Major Seaton, Captain Bell, Captain Kelly, Lieutenant Stephens, Lieutenant Barnardston.

"Suffolk Regiment—Wounded: Second Lieutenant Maynard; twelve men. Missing: Captain Weir, Lieutenant Christie, Second Lieutenant Rodney; 200 men.

"Seventy-Fourth Field Battery—Severely wounded: Lieut. Lewis and three men. Slightly wounded: Two men.

"Seventy-Seventh Field Battery—Killed: One gunner. Severely wounded: Major Pierceval.

"Northumberland Fusiliers—Missing: Major Stevens, Captain Fletcher, Captain Morley, Second Lieutenant Wake, Second Lieutenant Coulson, Lieutenant Radcliffe; 306 non-commissioned officers and men.

Royal Berkshire Regiment—Killed: One private.

"The remainder of my casualties will be wired as soon as ascertained."

A dispatch from Molteno, Cape Colony, dated Sunday afternoon, says: Gen. Gatacre left Putters's kraal by train for Molteno and then proceeded by forced march twelve miles toward Stormberg. He had 2,000 men, including the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Rifles and two batteries of field artillery.

The British were unmolested by the Boers until the Boer position was reached, when a hot fire was unexpectedly opened upon the advancing column.

The engagement began at 4:15 a. m. At 9 a. m., after a sharp artillery duel, the British retired. They are now marching toward Molteno. Gen. Gatacre found the enemy's position impregnable. It was impossible for the British infantry to get at the Boers.

Gen. Gatacre's movement may be termed a reconnaisance in form. Its object was to ascertain the strength of the position of the Boers, who were strongly entrenched along the Stormberg range. He left Peter's kraal shortly after noon yesterday with a fighting force slightly over 4,000 men. Leaving Molteno at 9 last evening he made a memorable night march over the rocks and veldt. There was no sound except a steady tramp and there were no distinguishing lights, the moon having gone down about half past eleven.

The column arrived safely within a couple of miles of its destination, the only incidents of the march being an occasional sudden call of "halt" under the belief that the Boers were near. Suddenly a terrific fire opened simultaneously on the British front and right flank. The Royal Irish Rifles, which formed the advance, sought shelter behind a neighboring kopje, and were speedily joined by the remainder of the column. It was soon found, however, that this position also was covered by Boer guns, which were more powerful than had been supposed. The troops, therefore, sought a safer position about half a mile away, two batteries, in the meantime, engaging the Boers and covering the troops in their withdrawal. The action now became general at long range and a detachment of mounted infantry moved northward with a view of getting on the enemy's flank. Suddenly a strong commando was seen moving from the north, and the Royal Irish Rifles and the Northumberland regiment were sent out to meet it.

It was soon discovered, however, that the Boers had machine guns well placed, and the British were compelled to face a terrible fire.

Finding it impossible to hold the position in the face of an enemy apparently superior in position, numbers and artillery, the British retired on Molteno, the Boers following up the retirement closely and bringing two big guns to bear on the retiring column.

It is believed here that the British casualties were not serious.

STORMED BY BRITISH.

Boer Head Laager, Ladysmith, Friday, Dec. 8.—The British troops made a sortie between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. They crawled up a ravine and stormed and carried Lombard's Kop, which was held by the Boers and on which were placed a Creusot gun and a Howitzer. These guns were destroyed with dynamite. The British captured a Maxim gun and then retired. The Lancers, Hussars and Guards made a sortie west of Ladysmith at daybreak under cover of a heavy artillery fire, which the Boers returned briskly. The British afterwards returned to Ladysmith. The Boer losses are reported to have been slight.

A strong burgher column has crossed the Tugela River at Colenso with the object of attacking the British Escourt column.

Reported Quiet.

New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Ladysmith says:

Thursday and Friday passed fairly quiet. The bombardment is now only casual.

The Boers are mounting numerous new guns in commanding positions. They evidently intend making a big effort to reduce Ladysmith after the return of General Joubert and his Boers from Colenso. The town cannot be carried by assault, but the new guns will render the place very uncomfortable. All is well so far.

GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

New York, Dec. 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"Governor of Cuba" will be the official designation of the office to which Major General Leonard Wood will be assigned early in the new year as the successor to Major General Brooke, the present military governor.

By committing the word "military" the President hopes to impress upon the Cubans that under the new regime "civil" government as far as possible under military officers and men will obtain. The word "civil" will not be substituted for "military" because that would appear inconsruous, in view of the authority under which the President is operating. Nevertheless it is the desire of the President that Gen. Wood shall cut loose from military methods and allow the Cubans the widest latitude possible in municipal affairs. Indeed, that was his principal motive in selecting Gen. Wood for the governorship. The number of departments in the islands will probably be reduced in a month or two so there will be no necessity for all the general officers now there. Gen. Ludlow desires, it is understood, to come home when Gen. Wood takes command.

Gen. Wood will remain in Washington until he has received his new commission and then proceed to Santiago and arrange for his transfer to Havana.

Seat Sold for $40,000.

New York, Dec. 7.—A seat in the New York Stock Exchange was yesterday sold for $40,000, the highest price ever paid.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French china, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

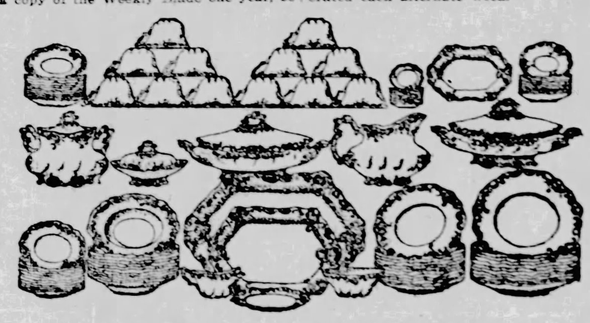

Illustration of the Pure White Set—Embossed Work.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 strainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK

Boys and Girls can get a Nickel Plated Watch and a Chain and Charm for selling 15 packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address or return mail and we will forward the Bluine, post paid, and a large Premium List, with many others.

BLUINE CO., Box 19, Concord Junction, Mass.

FREE SILVER WATCH FREE!

PERSIAN PERFUMERY CO., 10 Warren St., New York.

LADIES! My Monthly Regulator NEVER FAILS. Sent FREE. Box B, Dover, N. H.

ASTHMA FREE. If you suffer from any form of Asthma we want to send you free by mail, prepaid, a Bottle of the famous Kola Plant Compound. It is Nature's Sure Botanic Cure for the disease, and we guarantee that it will forever stop all your suffering. We are sending out these trial bottles free to prove to the world the wonderful power of this New Discovery, and we will be pleased to send one to you. Send your name and address on postal card. Address, The KOLA IMPORTING CO. No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

GRAIN ROUTE EAST.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—The Tribune says: Wm. J. Conners, of Buffalo, has been in consultation here with some of the largest grain shippers of Chicago regarding an all-water route for grain to the sea coast. Montreal is to be the coast terminal of the route and a Chicago architect is now working on plans for the erection at Montreal of three elevators with an aggregate capacity of 9,000,000 bushels.

With these elevators there is to be a fleet of new steamers each 240 feet in length, 43 feet beam and drawing fourteen feet of water through the canals. Through the open water months they will be engaged for the greater part in carrying grain from the various lake ports to Montreal, but in winter they will be employed both in coast trade, and in carrying grain to Liverpool. Mr. Conners expressed the opinion the project would be in operation by July 1, 1900. He said:

"Naturally I feel much gratified at the successful conclusion of my labors. I can say I have the support of all the large grain interests of Chicago and Duluth. Representative men have expressed confidence in the practicability of the scheme, and the syndicate with which I am associated has begun pre

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

PEACE.

Fair Dove of Peace, thy brooding wings
Oh spread abroad o'er all the earth,
That nations, empires, courts, and kings
May not too tardy learn thy worth.

Breathe in the tyrant's muffled ears
The truths which Justice burns to teach;
Bid Policy prevail where tears
The flinty-hearted fail to reach.

Thy hand the sword of Justice stay;
Oh silence thou the suff'rers' cry;
The victory won a sterner way,
So many martyrs more must die.

Fair Dove of Peace, thy brooding wings
Oh spread abroad o'er all the earth,
That nations, empires, courts, and kings
May not too tardy learn thy worth.

—Anne H. Woodruff,
in Good Housekeeping.

The Cozy Corner

The Cozy Corner editor is in receipt of a letter from some one who signs herself "Assurance," requesting that in the future, no more letters be published in the paper, referring to matters of physical deformities or deficiencies. A case in hand, being a recent letter of a M. G. R. telling of the determination of several young girls to benefit a crippled girl in their neighborhood.

While the editor is very much opposed to the exploiting of distressing circumstances before the public, knowing full well that every one has their share of the tragic side of life, and that the cull is for that which is uplifting rather than depressing, still there is such a thing as being hyper-sensitive, and when, as in this case, no details were given, and the subject was only mentioned in order to show how these young people were striving to live up to their motto, it would seem a bit overdrawn.

Of course, there may be, as the correspondent hints, some special reason why these things are painful to certain people,but, if she will consider the good that may come to some other unfortunate, through the reading of this noble effort to "Do all the good they can" on the part of these girls, she will see that the one balances the other.

A second letter, recently received, from "Little Girl," the spokeswoman of this group of "Good Samaritans," reports their protege as in the sanitarium, and improving nicely. Of this, I am sure, every reader of The Blade, including "Assurance," will be very glad.

"A Merry Girl" will stop wondering hereafter, it is hoped, since here is her own letter, just as she wrote it:

"Will you let a Mother come in? I have often thought I would write a word from old Missouri and see if it would be printed, so many of the letters read to me as if they were something we read about, and not real letters, so I would like to see how mine sounds.

I live on the top of the Ozark mountains. A great many people think that means pretty high, and that if we got too close to the edge we might fall off, but not so; for this country is very level, far more so than Ohio where I used to live. I have been a reader of The Blade for about twenty years,and I like it very much.

Mrs. E. L. Croft sent a letter concerning Mrs. Chadwick's shop-girl, and Dewey's reception, which was unfortunately delayed so long that it is a little out of date. please write again, and tell the Cook about those pickles, etc., that you were putting up in September, Mrs. C.

Mrs. A. M. H. in writing for the rag-doll pattern says:

I am a reader of The Blade and have been for many years, as my father took it long before my marriage, and when I became a part of the head of a happy home of my own, my husband subscribed for it, and we think a great deal of it.

Lonely Hoosier writes: I have long been a reader of The Blade, and especially admire the Cozy Corner letters; how many good and beautiful things are written therein. It recently seemed as though the reading of some of those beautiful letters, such as written by Prairie Maiden, were like the "beautiful steps leading up to heaven."

To your correspondent, life's pathway seems rough and full of temptation and sorrow, but we must persevere in the right, remembering that He will never forsake those who serve, and put their trust in Him. Although the helpful hand of other years is not with us to-day, let us persevere and finally gain the victory, and enter into that beautiful rest with loved ones gone before.

Clara, Ohio, writes: Although this is the first time I have asked for admittance to your circle, I feel quite well acquainted with the most of you. I wish that some of the sisters who used to write, would come again. I miss their helpful letters. I would be glad if Mrs. Chadwick would send the factory girl's address; I think we might be able to help her in some way, if not get a husband, which is not always the best way of helping people. Where I live in the country, there is always a demand for help in good homes, which is far better than the city or factory. I would say to Lonely, Kansas, that I can send her the rag doll pattern she asked for some time ago.

Old Subscriber writes: I could not help writing to express my mind with Indignant Sister about boiling lobsters. It is the same with any shell-fish or bivalve; I have thought of that lately; how cruel and thoughtless it is. In an Eastern state where I was born and lived about half my life, we cooked and ate many kinds of bivalves. Of course they were put into the water alive, and the rule was to boil them three minutes, when their heads or necks would be stretched out of the shells. We did not give a thought to the suffering of the poor things. I was, and am, very fond of shell fish, as well as all kinds of fish, but if they must undergo such agony, I will hereafter go without any.

Come right down to facts, why do people want to dress and ornament themselves with what has or does belong to some dumb animal? Why should a bird give its feathers, it only covering, and sometimes even its life, to an animal that is supposed to have reason and common sense? The ostrich is not supposed to be killed for its plumage, as it sheds it naturally, but smaller birds are sacrificed to the vanity of womankind. Why should the poor seals be killed for the same purpose? People could get along well enough without seal-skins.

I have read somewhere that there was a time when people did not eat animal food, and became, in consequence of being carniverous, so much like the dumb brutes that they were allowed to eat certain kinds of meat.

There are still people in the East who eat no animal food at all. Those who have always being accustomed to doing so, could not probably do very well without it, but if a child was raised from infancy without it, I believe it would grow just as well and be as strong. I do not think I am any stronger for the meat I eat, or have eaten.

J. H. S., New York, writes:

I see the Cozy Corner is well lighted this week by a Georgia's Lady's experience of ten years of married life. Though it began at sweet 16, it is still sweet at 26. I think her advice to "keep on courting" will get the best out of the business, and carry many through safely to old age.

I had been married thirty years, and apparently did not get time to take my wedding trip until last winter, and we really did enjoy it.

So it appears there are more Sweeties than the one criticized in the Georgia Lady's letter. Marriage is a very important epoch in the life of any man or woman, and there is no doubt that many mismatches are made; humanity is not all perfection, but I have seen some people who, I thought, approached nearly to it. There is much in knowing how to avoid a quarrel, and there is more in knowing how to get along after there has been one.

The writer of this article was a Union soldier, and is always pleased to hear from good union people, even a good and pleasant marriage union. If we expect to get to that good place that is promised in the future, it is quite certain that we must live here on good speaking terms whether we be "Marching to Georgia" or Chicago.

Referring to a recent article of the editor's on False Ideas, Mrs. R. E. H. writes as follows:

Some of us are born with a nature which feels very keenly the criticisms of others, and the disposition is hard to contend with; and yet, how can we fail to realize of how little consequence is the opinion of people in comparison with what we really are. If we could but appreciate to a practical extent the value and fullness of meaning of: "Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart," many of our lives would improve.

We can scarcely measure the value of a friend, who is a friend—one of whom we can truthfully say, "she always means what she says,"—one whom we know will in time of trouble give us an honest opinion. What comfort we find in the presence of those who have proven to us that they are what they seem.

If we could only change the desire for wealth, position and popularity, to a desire to be right at all times, and to be known as we are, how quickly would some of us alter our tactics. Not only should our deeds be right and pure, but our thoughts as well.

Why do we appear to be what we are not? To create a favorable impression for the furtherance of some purpose of our own. If, combined with the idea of making a right impression, we had the desire to be, what we would like folks to think we are, how beautiful this world might be. We can think of every walk in life, from the highest to the lowest rank, mentally, morally and physically, and imagine the change in persons and things, if they were what they claim to be.

"All are architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Truly shape and fashion these,
Leave no yawning gaps between.
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen,
Let us do our work as well
Both the unseen and the seen.
Make the house where God may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean."

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

The question has been asked several times as to whether Miss Bouton's book can still be had. For $1.00 it will be sent postpaid to any address.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

There is a certain helpful person named Pauline, to whom nearly every department of the Blade is more or less indebted for timely aid. To-day it is the Fancy Work editor's turn to rise up and thank her, and she herewith does so, most heartily.

Seeing the appeal for assistance in this quarter, Pauline sends a dainty bit of a Pin cushion, that some one may have the benefit of it as a copy.

Wall Pincushion.

Take a square of white cotton cloth, of the size you wish your cushion to be. Fold it like a "bait-handkerchief" and sew the edges firmly, leaving a place at the point to put in the filling, which must be packed in very solidly, indeed.

Now take a piece of silk, or whatever you wish to cover the cushion with, of the same shape and size as the white cloth, sew it together at one side, slip it over the cushion and join the other sides with tiny over and over stitches. With very small white glass beads make a border for the two straight sides of the triangle in this way:

Take a stitch through the silk, thread eight beads on your needle, take another stitch in the silk just far enough from the first to leave the beads standing in a graceful loop; take up eight more beads, another stitch, and so on around to the opposite side from where you started. Now draw these two ends firmly and closely together, bringing the cushion into the shape of a heart. Fasten securely, and finish with a bow and loop of ribbon.

On one side of the cushion sent by Pauline is the initial S with several designs surrounding it, all worked out in pins. On the reverse is a triangle, beginning with nine pins and tapering to one, and as a border to this, she has set pins in diamond shape groups of four. If you want to know what the S stands for ask the Schoolmistress. Any appropriate initial could of course be substituted.

There is quite a fad for making embroidered linen picture frames this year, and perhaps a little instruction as to the best way of mounting them may not be out of place.

After the embroidery is finished, cover the face of the frame with cotton wadding, and lay the linen on top, being careful to see that the design is perfectly straight, and where you want it to be, the plain part of the linen being over the opening in the frame. Draw the linen tightly and tack with pins at each corner. Now place the frame on its face, stretch the linen over its edges and fasten it on the back with good strong glue, being careful to draw it tightly and avoid creases.

Give it plenty of time to dry, then with a sharp penknife, cut the opening in this way. If it is a square one, make four cuts from the center to each of the four sides of the opening, drawing the four pieces through on the wrong side, and pasting them there. If it is an oval, begin at the center and cut the linen in slits toward the edge, draw back and paste evenly.

Place the photograph in position over the opening, over this put the cardboard to hold the picture in place; clean the glass and slip linen, cardboard and all into the frame, place the back in position and the frame is complete.

These directions are for use when a frame is purchased at the store, which is much better than a home-made affair. However, in case you are not handy to a store, a very pretty arrangement can be effected by using a heavy piece of cardboard in lieu of the frame.

You will then need a second lighter piece of card, on which to mount your linen, and the linen itself, should form an envelope into which the photograph, mounted on the heavy card may be slipped, the last side of the linen being closed after the picture is in place.

THE COOK.

The first visitor to this department this morning, was I. V. D., who asked the Cook to tell her various ways of using purslane as an article of food. The Cook has serched through every cook book in her possession (and they are many), and has to give up beaten, though she is quite sure that at some time or other, she has seen recipes for this very thing.

Will some member of the Household come to the assistance of I. V. D.?

A M. G. R. girl came in with a capital recipe for

Hot-Water Ginger-Bread

One cupful molasses, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 tablespoonful each of butter and ginger, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ cupful boiling water, 2 cupfuls flour. Melt the butter and stir it with the soda, ginger and salt, into the molasses; then add the boiling water, and lastly the sifted flour. —Sunny South.

A Merry Girl, came over from the Cozy Corner long enough to tell the Cook how to cook meat.

Boil a roast of beef until tender, then let it get cold, and slice down in thin slices. Have a skillet hot, put in it a spoonful each of lard and butter, then put the meat in and let it heat through, but not get too brown. Now take a large spoonful of flour, sprinkle over the meat, pour over it about a pint of hot water, let it boil up once, and serve hot.

The Merry Go-Rounds

"All things are touched with melancholy,
Born of the secret soul's mistrust.
To feel her fair ethereal wings
Weighed down with vile degraded dust;
Even the bright extremes of joy
Bring on conclusions of disgust,
Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
Whose fragrance ends in must.
O, give her then, her tribute just,
Her sighs and tears, and musings holy.
There is no music in the life
That sounds with idiot laughter solely;
There's not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy."

The Symposium on the November Poem-study, will be given next week. The Chaperone hopes every one of her boys and girls will give the December subject their close attention, as there is much to be learned from its careful study. Above all, send your reviews in good season, remembering that this page is made up two weeks before it appears in print.

Mountain Boomer, Tenn., sends for a badge, and has this lively word of greeting:

If Miss Prudence will permit, I will take my seat just for a moment beside Rattle-head, and it will be all right if some "rattling" is done to-day, if as well done as on a former visit.

It seems to be customary to speak of books; the Bible is my favorite. I have read the Leather-Stocking Tales, and think the hero an excellet character, but I do not like the ending of the stories; it would seem to me to be so much beter, to have had The Pathfinder triumphantly married to the little heroine.

I should be glad to hear from a member living in a state having a compulsory system of education, concerning its advantages and disadvantages.

As it happened, Rattle-head made another call upon the M. G. R. this morning, so the Chaperone was able to grant the Boomer's request, and seat him beside that cheerful young person, who entertained the members with an account of a most delightful boat-ride, to which they are all invited:

Even the Sunny South at last hides her smiling face, and Winter rules supreme, though high up on yonder mountain a few wild flowers remain to remind us of the golden summer days, whose brightness clings to our memory as some pleasant, half-forgotten dream.

In the valleys and foothills below, a small river threads it ways in and out like a silver ribbon through the land, on its way to the deep, Blue ocean, and I send an invitation to the members of this circle, and especially to the Chaperone, to come and take a boatride down this river.

A large boat, having accommodations for all, will be secured by the writer, and as we steam along on this delightful journey, we pass many mountains whose summits seem to reach the clouds, but they are not covered with snow as one might suppose, but with various plants, shrubs and evergreens not found in the North.

After a while we will land at the foot of Lookout Mountain, and take a cable car for Lookout Inn at the summit. Here we have a splendid view of five states, and as there is so much to be seen, we shall extend our visit at least a fortnight; returning to Knoxville on our homeward way, we shall stop there for a few days before our final home-parting takes place. Do not neglect to bring your kodaks and guns, should you be fond of art or shooting.

Miss Prudence protests against the guns, but would be right willing to accept the rest of the outing, even to becoming the victim of a "snap-shot" herself, if it would add to the interest of the occasion.

Little Girl, Pa., comes with a question for some of those who know to answer:

Here is a question I wish some of the school teachers would answer for me. If a person passes the eighth grade the first time they take it is it best to take it over again if they expect to teach the common branches some time in the future?

Sunny South, O. T., also describes a new way of entertaining: Rather than describe my home, I will tell you of a picnic. Now don't shiver and draw nearer to the fire. If you do not live in the "Sunny Southland," just imagine the balmiest, sunniest, "Indian summer," such as comes in September in the region of the great lakes; then lengthen that into weeks, yes, months, and you will have ideal weather for a picnic in November.

But the picnic I am thinking about, was decidedly unique. The teachers of a large school had planned to take a long drive and lunch in the woods, but the day proved cloudy and threatening, so it was given up. One of the number, who knows how to make the best of everything, fixed up her room with branches, leaves all over the floor, a log or two, some plants, green rugs, and a hammock swung across one corner, and issued invitations in the shape of maple leaves. The guests all wore white dresses and sun hats, carried lunch-basket, and "had a very jolly time," said the teacher who told me about it.

That is the kind of picnic the chaperone would enjoy. She has never had much of a "hankering" for woods as a dining-room, having a "spinsterish" dread of bugs and snakes, and other creeping things, but a picnic like this one, where one had all the beauties and none of the "uglies" of the forest would seem to her to be very delightful indeed.

Goldenrod, Iowa, asked for admittance to-day, and, being duly welcomed, slipped quietly away, promising to tell us of her home on her next visit.

"Bess, Will, et al.," Minn., write:

You will probably think we have a funny nom., but it is easily explained. There are eight of us children, all old enough to read and write, and as every one of us wanted to be represented in the M. G. R. our mother suggested that we announce ourselves in this way, as a letter from each one would take up too much room in your column.

We want to tell about our home-school. You see where we live there is no school where all of us can go. At least not one that our father thinks would benefit us very much. He is a college man, and came out here for his health; our mother was a schoolteacher, so we are well fixed for instructors. We each have our own part of the farm-work and chores to do, but in winter this is not so heavy, and every afternoon finds us ready for our lessons.

We boys have practical lessons in arithmetic, surveying, bookkeeping, the care of live stock and all kinds of plant life, drawn from our every-day experience—for instance: Father wants a piece of land measured off for some particular purpose. He takes us down there, with our surveyor's instruments, and after we have taken the measurements we go back to the house and make up our reports.

Each one (girls and all) keeps a set of books, pertaining to our special part of the housekeeping, and we are each expected to show a "clean sheet" at the end of the year.

The best part of it all is the reading. That is done in the evening. We take turn about at that, and we have to watch out for corrections as we go along. We haven't much money to spend on books, but there are so many cheap editions of good ones nowadays, that we have a good many, and we finish reading one, we are expected to write a synopsis of the story, so we have to listen closely, for our critics are "gentle but just," and we are not favored, simply because they are our own parents.

Grace Gaffney, Neb., tells a story about "Peg and Polly," that has in it "a laugh and a lesson."

We have a couple of pets at our house, one is a little bay mare, that's Peg; the other is a red-headed little girl and that's Polly. They are just the same age, and that's eight years, and they have very nearly the same disposition, and that's mischievous; to put it mildly, what they can not think up in the way of tricks and capers is not to be thought of.

The other day, Peg was taking her usual morning currying at the stable door, when her eyes happened to fall upon a pile of tin pipes that had been removed from the cellar, and put there until a better place could be found for them. Peggy had not seen tin pipe at such short range before, and being of an inquisitive turn of mind poked her nose into the end of the nearest one, then evidently making up her mind that here was an excuse for being frightened, she gave her man friend who was currying her one wicked look as if to dare him to say anything to the contrary, and then deliberately sat back on her haunches and see-sawed on her halter until she wore it through against the edge of the door, cutting a deep groove in the wood, and doing it too before the man aforesaid could prevent it.

As the rope gave way, she sat down suddenly, then sprang to her feet like a cat and started for her favorite grazing ground in the back yard.

The man was naturally vexed at her unceremonious leave-taking, and undertook to catch her, but that was not down on her program, and out she flew, past the house, around over our lawn, and our next-door neighbor's lawn, jumping and cavorting, burying her little hoofs deep in the soft turf at every bound.

The more he chased, the more she wouldn't be caught, and finally he gave it up and finished his morn-work. By that time Miss Peg had had her fill of grass and wanted her oats, so she consented to follow the measure into the stable from which, by the way, she is not likely to escape again very soon.

When all was over, the man admitted that he had been in the wrong to a certain extent: "If I had let her alone," he said, "she would not have gone out of the yard; it was my opposing her that did the mischief."

Polly was an interested spectator of the whole affair, and coming out of a brown study shortly after remarked:

"Peg is just like me. Lots of times I don't try to be so naughty, but somebody interferes with me, and I can't seem to help it. I wish folks would un'stan' that, and when I'm combunctious, would 'member not to 'pose me. I'm pretty sure I'd get over it quicker, and it wouldn't be so trying."

No Effort Is In Vain.

The helpful life is never lived in vain. The smallest effort to do good with the right purpose back of it will be sure to bear its fruit. We may not see it, and this it is that often brings discouragement. Splendid undertakings which meant much for humanity have failed because the promoters were impatient for immediate results, that did not appear, and so gave up their work as useless.

The ancient philosopher of the East said: "Learn that no efforts, not the smallest—whether in the right or wrong direction—can vanish from the world of causes. E'en wasted smoke remains not traceless." Note that, for it is worth thinking of—whatever is done, whatever is attempted to do, whatever is even thought with force must produce effects even though they are not at once visible. If the motive is unselfish we may rest assured that in the end in some way the good we desired to do will be accomplished.

If this conviction could be reached by those who are longing to help humanity, less would be heard of its being no use to try to bring better conditions. Human nature can be changed notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion to the contrary, but it can not be done suddenly. The whole process of evolution is a slow one, but it is continuous. Every revolution that has ever occurred was simply the culminating action of forces which had been working out of sight for a long period.

One thing must always be remembered—that while there may be a divine spark in the hearts of those we desire to help, ours may not be the hand to open the way to its shining. Often this results from our own failure to make the work for them a joy in its doing. We rather look upon it as a duty and find it hard of performance. Seeing no outward signs that we have wrought well, we are apt to cease effort. We lock our gifts away, using them only for our own who are dear to us, and whom it is love's pleasure to serve.

The thought which I want to convey is this: When we have done all that is possible to accomplish a good purpose, but have failed to reach the end desired, we are never to feel that our effort has been in vain. The forces we have set in motion are working, noiselessly and unseen it may be, but when the sunlight of opportunity comes the flower and fruitage will be there, even though we are not conscious that the seeds were of our planting.

Somewhere in one of Mrs. Ballington Booth's lectures, in speaking of the life of joyful service, even though results are not immediately visible, she uses this comparison to emphasize her thought: "Away out in India, on the lakes, in the jungles of that country, grows the sacred lotus flower, and I am told by those who have traveled there that those flowers on cloudy days are closely shut, so that the passer-by, seeing neither the flower nor its peculiar buds, would not know they were there; but when the sunlight comes the petals open, revealing the beauty of the flowers, whose sweet scent is wafted toward him, even while he is yet far off, and he knows that the lotus is there." And so humanity sometime will feel the effect of the good work of the unselfish and earnest worker.

Take courage then. Do not cease all effort because that made in one direction did not bring what you expected. No one of us has a right to cease effort so long as there are misery and suffering in the world, neither can anyone measure the influence of that effort, whatever may be the outward appearances.

Speaking of good works and of what may grow out of small beginnings, reminds me of what I have lately read of the work which has been accomplished for the blacks at Tuskegee, in Alabama, work which grew from the thought and effort of one negro, whose name has now come to be known throughout the country.

Booker K. Washington began life upon a slave plantation in Virginia. He was yet a boy at the close of the war, working in the coal mines to support his mother, but there was that something within him that stirred him to better things. Accidentally he heard of the Hampton Institute and that there a black boy could have a chance to be taught how to work and how to live in a better way. He resolved forthwith to go there. Imagine that ignorant boy, moved by the light of the inner self which he recognized, starting off alone, unknowing how far he must travel, without money and without friends, but strong in his desire to reach the place of opportunity.

He did reach it, and there he learned thrift, economy and push. "I was surrounded," he says, when speaking of it, "by an atmosphere of business. Christian influence, and spirit of self-help, that seemed to have awakened every faculty in me and caused me for the first time to realize what it meant to be a man instead of a piece of property."

When he had finished his course of training then he resolved to devote himself to his people, to give his life that they might have the same kind of opportunity for self-reliance and self-awakening as he himself had, and this he has done.

He began in the smallest way in 1881, "in a small shanty church, with one teacher and thirty students, and without a dollar's worth of property. To-day there is an institution there with one thousand students gathered from twenty-three states, and with eighty-eight instructors. It owns 2,800 acres of land, 700 of which is cultivated by student labor. Training is given in twenty-six industries. The value of the property is $300,000.

It is an interesting story, and I have outlined it here because it proves so entirely what may be accomplished from a small beginning, with energy and determination standing back of effort. One negro boy has opened the door to his race into a brighter future, giving also to the white people of the nation the key to the problems which it has been seeking to solve, and which, unsolved is a menace to their happiness and prosperity.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

Special Centennial List by Robert S. Walker.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Virginia February 22, 1732. He recived a limited education, and at an early age showed a taste for military life. He bore a deep love and respect for his mother, whose influence undoubtedly developed many of his admirable characteristics. When called upon, at the outset of the Revolutionary war, to take command of the American forces, he replied: "Though I am truly sensible of the honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust." He died of acute laryngitis, one hundred years ago to-day.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My whole, composed of 17 letters, is the subject of to-day's Centennial commemoration. My 14 9 4 2 10 is the name of an American officer who was terribly defeated at Camden. My 11 16 8 2 is the name of a British officer of the Revolution. My 1 12 13 6 15 3 12 2 is the name of the governor of Virginia who sent Washington to Venango in 1753. My 1 2 7 2 3 15 is what Washingtaon never suffered. My 5 6 17 2 10 15 is a true definition of his character.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—Instrumental or vocal harmony.
2.—Good-bye farewell.
3.—A beautiful kind of flowers.
4.—Implied.
5.—A nymph of Paradise.
6.—A bottomless gulf.

The primals and finals give the name of the widow to whom Washington was married.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

1.—Make a quadruple beheadment of a pecuniary punishment, and leave a substance for uniting stone.
2.—Make a double beheadment for an image, and leave a preposition.
3.—Make a double beheadment for a comment and leave to express numbers.
4.—Make a double beheadment of a scarcity of food and leave a pronoun.
5.—Make a double beheadment of a buffalo and leave a male child.
6.—Make a double beheadment of treatment and leave a definite period.

The abscinded letters arranged in order form the sobriquet of our first President.

5.—QUERY.

What were the most striking words used by John Marshall in his resolutions before Congress, relating to Washington's death?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The Briton lies by the blue Champlain,
In Ticonderoga's towers;
And ere the sun rise twice again,
The towers and lake are ours."

Anwers to Puzzles of November 30.

1.—Rufus Putnam.
2.—Forty-one.
3.—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, McKinley.
4.—"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there."
5.—The following is a copy of the instrument:

In the name of God—Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute, and frame just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereto subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, the eighteenth and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Domini, 1620."

6.—It was said of James of Scotland, who drove the Puritans from England, that he was "cunning, covetous, wasteful, idle, drunken, greedy, dirty, cowardly, a great swearer and the most conceited man of his time."

THE WISE PRINCESS.

"Once upon a time there lived a king and queen who had only one child—a daughter, who, when she grew up to be a young lady, was both admired and loved by all who knew her. And, as always happens to charming princesses, the honor of marrying her was much desired by all the charming princes who knew or even heard of her. Strangely enough, this state of things brought our princess the first trouble of her life, and the first disagreement between her and her parents, for naturally the king and queen were very anxious to see her happily married, particularly as she had no brothers and sisters and a good husband would be a great help to her when the time came for her to be queen in her father's place.

But Sagessa had her own ideas on the matter. "I will marry no one," she said, "who is not as wise as, or wiser than I am myself;" and prince after prince was sent off, looking, and feeling, rather foolish after a visit to Sagessa. And after a time the matter grew so serious and seemed to be so hopeless, that the king and queen made up their minds to have a long talk with their daughter about it, and get her to settle something.

Now I must tell you that the country where these good people lived, and over which some day Sagessa would be queen, was called the Country of the Seven Hills. For the principal city, where the palace was, and all the great folks had their homes, stood, not on, but just below the group of seven hills or mountains. They were of different heights, but there was one in the centre a good deal higher than any of the six others, which were round about it. This mountain in the middle was indeed so lofty that its top was seldom to be seen, as it was almost always enveloped in clouds.

There were strange stories about this highest hill. It was said that at the very top there was a treasure of some kind, though nobody seemed to know exactly what it was, for it was many, many years since any one had climbed to this highest point. Only one person knew what the treasure was, and that was the Princess Sagessa. She herself had not known it very long, and how she came to know it I cannot say. Perhaps the fairies told her; perhaps she found it in some of the old books she was so fond of studying in the palace library. However that may have been, she kept the secret to herself and told nobody.

But when the king and queen had the serious talk with her which I told you they settled to have, an idea came into her head. She had listened quietly and with great respect to what her kind parents said, for she was good as well as wise. And she was also quite free from self-conceit. So she sat silent for a few minutes thinking deeply before she spoke. Then she replied in her usual gentle voice.

"My dear father and mother, I thank you for all your loving thought for me, and I will try to meet your wishes." At this the king and queen hugged each other with satisfaction. They thought Sagessa did not see them do so, but she did. "It is true," she went on, "that hitherto I have disliked the idea of marrying, because among all the fine young princes who have paid court to me, there has never been one whom I really could look up to as a wife should look up to her husband.

I know I have some gifts which every girl does not possess, but, believe me, I am not vain or proud on this account. They are gifts—I am grateful for them, but I should certainly be very foolish and not wise at all if they made me conceited. Still I feel that I am right in being very cautious in the choice of a husband. Now, my dear parents, I have a proposal to make to you. I will promise to marry any prince you approve of who succeeds in climbing to the top of the centre hill—the hill which is called the Crown Peak. "And," the princess went on, "though my proposal may seem a very curious one, I think you will find in the end that it is wise."

The king and queen were delighted to hear that the princess was really meaning to follow their wishes, so they promised to let her plan be known to all the princes who had tried to win her. But a sudden idea struck the king. "My dear child," he said, "how shall you know that the prince, whoever he is, really has succeeded in climbing to the top?"

The princess laughed. "How silly of me," she said. "I should have explained to you that I know the secret of the treasure on the Crown Peak. There can be no mistake or error about it. He who gains it will bring me token of his success."

So, far and wide, was spread the news of the Princess Sagessa's promise to her suitors. And in a few days a great many princes came to the palace to hear more about it. But after it was explained to them, and they were told that to climb up to the top of the mountain would certainly not be easy and perhaps dangerous, and that no one in the country had ever yet done so, nearly all the princes gave up their thoughts of it.

The first to set out on the journey to the top was Prince Gallant. He was the eldest of the three, and was to have two days for his trial, as that was quite long enough. And the two others were to wait till he returned. You can imagine that they both felt very anxious during those two days, though they did not say much to each other, as they were not special friends. Indeed Prince Brave, as the second was called, looked down upon quiet Prince Gentil, the third, and Prince Gentil was quite content to be left alone.

The evening of the second day came without any news of Prince Gallant. It was not till night had fallen that he made his way back, not sorry, I dare say, that it was too dark for him to be seen. For he was in a sad state, limping along with a sprained foot, his fine clothes soiled and torn, himself in a very bad temper. He had not got to the Crown Peak or anywhere near it. He had two or three bad falls, and though he was obliged to stay a night at the palace to get his bruises attended to and to have some rest and food, he refused to see either the princess or her parents, and started off home again the next day as cross as a bear.

But when the princess heard it, she only smiled. "It will do him no harm," she said, "and perhaps some good, for she guessed what had happened to him. He had tried to make his own way up the hill instead of carefully looking for the right path.

And the next day off set Prince Brave, even more pleased with himself and more sure that he would get to the top than Prince Gallant had been. But even worse troubles happened to him. Night came—the night of the second day—without his returning at all. The princess who had a kind heart and did not wish any of her suitors to suffer badly on her account, even though it was their own fault, sent out messengers to look for him, but it was not till dawn had broken the next morning that they found him lying completely exhausted and not able to move.

By his own account he had got very near the top of the mountain, where he found a sudden sort of wall of rock, impossible to climb. He had not strength to make his way back and begin over from the start, as he would have had to do, and coming home he lost his way. He was not so cross about it as Prince Gallant had been, for he was better-tempered, but he was very disappointed, and humbly asked leave to bid the princess farewell.

She whispered a few words to him as he did so. "Why, Prince," she said, "did you not follow the directions plainly to be seen by any one who is anxious to follow the only safe and certain path?"

Poor Brave hung his head. "Ah," he said, "there was my mistake. I thought I knew better than those wiser than myself."

So now there remained only the third prince—quiet Prince Gentil. He set off very early the next morning, earlier than the others had done, for he hoped to make good way before the heat of the day, and while he himself was still fresh and untired.

He soon reached the foot of the hill, where the first climbing began. At first it was scarcely to be called climbing at all, and he seemed to make little progress. Any one less patient and modest would have been vexed and turned off the gently sloping path. But that was not Prince Gentil's way—on he went, the steepness increasing so slowly that it was not for some time he found out that he really had mounted a good way, and that he was beginning to get rather hot and out of breath. Then he made his first halt and looked about him, and to his pleasure he caught sight of a sign-post close at hand, on which he read these words:

"Well done so far. Expect no royal road."

They seemed just meant for him. For you see he was royal, but he had the good sense and modesty to know that princes must win their way to wisdom like other people. And after a while, feeling quite refreshed, off he started again.

I cannot say but that even to him it was pretty hard work. Every now and then, however, he was encouraged by meeting a sign-post with the same words or words something like them, now and then, at some very difficult bit, still more encouraging, and when it grew towards evening and too dark to read the letters, they were lighted up as if by fairy candles. And early on the morning of the second day, brave Prince Gentil found himself really at the top, and there, safe in a little hollow among the heap of stones which showed the highest point, he found the treasure.

It was a crystal glass filled with the purest water. And on it were engraved some words, in a very old language which the prince could not at first understand. But his good sense told him that, as he had climbed up all that way to gain wisdom, it was plainly to be seen what he was meant to do. So he raised the cup to his lips and drank the water every drop. And then, as he glanced at it again, he saw what the words meant:

"Wisely hast thou hither come,
Wiser still salt thou go home."

And now all seemed easy and plain. Feeling as fresh and strong as when he set out, the prince turned to make his way down, scarcely able to believe in his great happiness, and carrying with him the beautiful crystal cup to present to his dear princess, as a sign that he had really done what she had desired.

She was waiting for him, as happy as he was, for quiet and modest as he seemed, her own wisdom had told her that he was far the most likely to win, of all that had hoped to please her; for he had been ready and willing to follow good advice and not to set up his own ideas and self-will as the other two princes had done.

And the crystal cup was placed in a beautiful cabinet in the palace, where, if we could find our way there, I dare say it is still to be seen, though the story of Prince Gentil and Princess Sagessa is a very old one.

THIS AND THAT. HEARING THE STORY.
—From "This and That." The Macmillan Co.

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CURRENCY BILL DEBATE.

Washington, Dec. 11.—There was only a fair attendance in the galleries of the House to witness the opening of the debate on the currency bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal the House under the special order went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, in the chair), and entered upon the consideration of the bill. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.) who is to be in charge of the measure on the floor, opened the general debate with a set speech.

Representative Overstreet in opening said:

"Mr. Speaker:—This country presents the anomalous situation of being the absolute and unchallenged leader in almost every field of advanced thought, whether in science or literature, certainly the most advanced in material development, and the control of trade; by far the superior in manufactures and growth of markets, and yet it is the field of greatest controversy upon the subject of the standard of value, and the proper media of exchange.

No nation has devoted more time to public discussion and legislative consideration of the question of finance than the United States. Notwithstanding there have been occasions when serious doubt clouded the situation and produced fears lest the entire fabric of our monetary system might be seriously shaken, yet it is to the great credit of the government and that every dollar of our money in circulation is absolutely sound and unquestioned. This condition has led many people into the erroneous belief that there was no need for legislation and that the best government could do would be to let the subject alone.

"Such people are not familiar with the frequent pledges of the goverment to maintain the parity of our money, declaring by congressional acts the honest purpose of the government to faithfully and surely guarantee the full parity of all money in circulation.

The Present Parity

depends entirely upon such declarations and guarantees, but its maintenance and enforcement rests with the judgment or caprice of the secretary of treasury who by a single order directing the use of silver in the discharge of our obligations, may completely destroy the parity, and shift the standard to the metal so used. It seems far better to attempt a proper regulation of the question by a clear and permanent statute, rather than depend upon occasional declarations by the government of its intention. It is far better to end the matter by a public law, which shall be plain and unequivocal, rather than rely upon proposals of what may or shall be done at some future date, or leave so dangerous an option within the control of one man, whether he be the President or his financial adviser."

After describing the various kinds of money in use in the United States Mr. Overstreet said:

"The history of government efforts to force legal tender money into circulation, irrespective of its intrinsic value and without the government pledge, is a record of failures, without a single exception. All of the various kinds of money in the United States are based upon a common standard of value, in which each can be measured. The present

Standard of Value

in this country is gold, and has been so recognized for more than half a century."

He then proceeded with an elaborate argument against a double standard and a general review of our monetary legislation.

"The tremendous increase of silver coin under the operation of the laws, of 1878 and 1890," he continued, "create a doubt as to the ability of the government to maintain the parity of all its money. Prior to 1873, when the gold standard was adopted, there had been issued by the government only 8,031,238 silver dollars. From February 12, 1878, when the recoinage of the silver dollar was authorized, to November 1st, 1893, when such coinage was discontinued, there were coined by the government, 482,357,376 silver dollars. Upon this last date there was not a silver dollar in circulation where the face value equaled its intrinsic value. The difference between the intrinsic and face value was a government obligation; so established by congressional act. The ability of the government to bear this burden was never questioned. The mere money obligation imposed by the law created no serious embarrassment. It was the principal involved, coupled with the repeated effort by a considerable number of the people of the country to establish absolute free coinage of silver, which shook public confidence and produced the fear that a change of the monetary standard would result.

"If the legal standard to-day is the gold standard under the act of 1873,

A Positive Statute

to that effect can do not harm. If, on the other hand, there is any reasonable doubt, is should be dispelled by a statute plain and clear in its terms.

"When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be so fixed as the honor of the nation,the national debt can readily be refunded at lower interest rates and future loans negotiated upon better terms than ever before. The rapid development of American trade and its vast expansion, bringing our people into close relations with the leading nations of the world, makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization and shall safely appeal to intelligent and successful experience. Should events shaped by causes beyond our control bring obligations which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged and open new fields for American statesmanship, channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprise and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products will surely result. Such condition emphasizes the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive trade."

After an elaborate exposition of the features of the bill and the method of their operation, which followed the line of his report on the measure heretofore printed, Mr. Overstreet said:

"The proposition to allow national banks toi issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited for their security is neither new nor partisan. It has been recommended by four Presidents and five secretaries. Bills containing such provision have been introduced in congress and supported by members of both political parties. It is

Entirely Consistent

with the present banking system. The same reasons which justify the issue of 90 per cent of the bonds will justify an issue to the par value of the bonds. The only objection advanced, aside from that of demagogic attack, generally upon banks, is that it permits a large increase of the volume of circulation and threatens an influction. But it is unfair to compare the amount possible under the proposed bill with the amount of bank notes now in circulation. The lack of profit upon bank note circulation because of that tax has reduced such circulation far below the amount ever expected, and such reduction can be creditably charged to a contraction which was equally unexpected. The proper comparison is between the amount possible under the present law and the amount possible under the proposed amendment, which would be but a 10 per cent increase, an amount which can be easily covered by the business of the country and utilized in as many different money centers as there are national banks. The tax upon national bank notes and the substitution of a tax upon bank franchises, as measured by their capital, surplus and undivided profits, are proposed in a spirit of fairness, and for a just distribution of the burden of the tax. The larger banks will pay the tax in the same degree as the smaller banks, while the amount of revenue will be practically unchanged."

In conclusion, Mr. Overstreet said:

"The advocates of currency reform firmly declare that the financial operations of the government are upon the gold standard, but that the honest fears engendered by doubtful legislation relative to silver coinage, and the persistent attack upon the standard of value, fully justify the legislation asked. To

Firmly Fix Gold

as the standard of value, the unequivocal terms, made fully operative by all proper safeguards, is the central idea of the law proposed. It is confidently believed that the country demands it, and that our action will be ratified by the people. The supporters of the proposition are not confined to the Republican party nor to the so-called "money centers.

"Democrats of courage and conviction have nobly dared to break from party lines and suffer unflinchingly the sting of the party which in honest and unpatriotic effort to uphold the integrity of the national credit and make sure the foundation of the vast and expanding business of our people. The American yeomanry in the great agricultural field of the country are fully awake to the importance of the subject and appreciate the wisdom of the legislation. Nearly all those who wavered in 1896 corrected their error in 1898.

"While the question is economic and should be separated from partisan debate, yet the Republican party will not attempt to escape from responsibility for the legislation, believing that it is wise for the country, safe for the people and in perfect harmony with the institutions of the nation."

TAYLOR INAUGURATED.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 12.—William S. Taylor was inaugurated as governor at noon to-day. The crowd was much smaller than in past years, due to the weather, which up till last night was rainy, followed to-day by a December blizzard. The inaugural ceremonies were simple. Retiring Governor Bradley in the course of his speech, said that he hoped the Goebel election law, which had brought so much turmoil to the state would be wiped from the statute books. Governor- elect Taylor, in his inaugural address said:

"The verdict rendered by the people last November was the mandate of the people in favor of civil liberty. It was the triumph of the people over the merciless, remorseless partisan machine, erected to enslave them."

He said one of the chief aims of his administration would be to secure the repeal of the election law. The oath of office was administered to Governor Taylor at noon by Chief Justice Hazlerigg. The lately defeated Democratic candidates for state offices served notices of contests to-day against the Republican candidates who were given certificates of election last week. Several have been served.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 9.—At 9:45 this morning, the election certificate of William S. Taylor was signed by the election commissioners, and he was declared to be governor-elect of Kentucky. The official figures of the vote filed with the secretary of the state, Finley, are: Taylor, 193,714; Goebel, 191,331. Taylor's plurality, 2,383.

The operation, which ended, for the time being at least, the bitterly-fought gubernatorial contest, was conducted in the simplest manner.

The majority opinion of Commissioners Pryor and Ellis and the minority opinion of Commissioner Poyntz, which were published this morning, were not read, as was the original intention. The three commissioners walked first to the office of the clerk of the state supreme court, where they filed two opinions. They then passed into the office of the secretary of state. Clerk Chenault, of the board of commissioners, read the figures showing that the Republican candidates for offices on the state ticket had received the largest number of votes,and then certificates of election were signed at once, that of Mr. Taylor being first on the list.

NEGRO CREMATED.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the negro murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook, was taken from the officers by a mob of 1,000 men, to-day, and burned at the stake. The mob, led by the husband of the negro's victim, dragged the surviving criminal through the principal streets of the town, bound him to a small tree, set fire to brush and tow about him, and stood guard until he was dead.

Coleman arrived at 10:20 this morning under a special guard of deputies sworn in by the sheriff, including Detective Fitzgerald, Constable Dawson, Chief of Police Donovan, all the police force and two deputy sheriffs.

When they arrived at the court house they were met by a mob of fully 1,000 people headed by James Lashbrook, the husband of the murdered woman. The officers were compelled to deliver their prisoner and the mob went immediately up Second street through the central portion of the city, followed by fully five thousand of the citizens of the town and county. No attempt at disguises was made by the members of the mob. They worked in grim silence, scarcely a word being spoken beyond the curt commands of their leader. A dozen men dragged Coleman from the grasp of his guards and throwing a rope over his head, dragged him through the streets. The wretch shrieked constantly for mercy, pleading for his life at every step. The mob carried Coleman to a small hollow near the railroad where they bound him tightly to a young sapling. Then they heaped a huge pile of brushwood and timber around him and fired the stack, while he continued his cries for help. Some one cut out his eyes and in a moment his head rolled around and he was believed to be dead. A dozen torches were applied simultaneously and huge tongues of fire swept up and around the senseless body. As the flames burst forth the immense crowd broke into cheers which continued as long as the fire burned. Before the roasting began Coleman was almost dead. The rope had torn and lacerated his neck and his face was terribly beaten up.

The crime for which Coleman was burned was the murder of Mrs. James Lashbrook, by whom he was employed. She was enticed by him to enter a shed to see about some work, when he knocked her down and assaulted her. The blow was struck with an oak stave. It was not effective, and Coleman, amid her cries for mercy, went to the house and, procuring a razor, cut her throat. He was arrested and removed to Covington to escape mob violence.

AN ORGANIZED REBELLION

No Longer Exists and the Troops Are Chasing Guerilla Bands.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis, descriptive of the military situation in Luzon:

"Manila, Dec. 12.

"In Bulucan province the insurgents have been scattered and driven east to the mountains. Our casualties in that sectio in the last few days were ten. The insurgents' casualties in killed and wounded and prisoners aggregate 100. Considerable insurgent property with records, arms and ammunition have been captured. Our troops are now in the mountains in pursuit. The insurgents have been driven from Subig Bay and the marines now occupy a naval station there. Our column moving west from Tarlac is now on the west coast of Luzon, where it has been supplied. It encountered little resistance. A column is now moving west and south from Dagupan along the coast. There is no concentrated insurgent force of importance in Luzon north of Manila. Southern Luzon will not offer any serious resistance. Troops are co-operating in that section. Organized rebellion no longer exists, and our troops are actively pursuing robber bands. All important and threatened centres of population in the north have been occupied. (Signed) "OTIS."

GEN. YOUNG AT VIGAN.

Manila, Dec. 8.—10:55 a. m.—There was considerable relief in Manila when the news was received to-day that General Young's small force had arrived safely at Vigan, province of South Ilocos, December 6. Anxiety had been felt for General Young, and the garrison at Vigan, since it was known that General Tino had a large aggressive body of insurgents operating in the vicinity. General Tino made a stand in the mountain pass between Narvacan and San Quentin. The natural strength of the position was augmented by trenches and pitrails. The fight lasted five hours. General Young had three companies of the 34th infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Robert L.Howze and two troops of the Third cavalry, Captain Swigart commanding, and one troop under Captain Chase. He was reinforced during the fight by Colonel Luthe. R. Hare with a battalion of the 33d, en route to Vigan. General Young ended the fight by charging and routing the enemy, who left 25 dead, several rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition in the trenches. The enemy employed artillery. Only one American was seriously wounded.

The uprising in the island of Negros was led by the police of LaCorlata district, where there is a small American garrison. The police inspired false reports of insurgent victories in Luzon and Panay. There are 250 native police in Negros, uniformed and armed with Springfield rifles.

Lieutenant Ledyard, the American officer killed, was a son of the president of the Michigan Central railroad and a popular officer.

THE NEGROS TROUBLE.

Washington, Dec. 8.—General Otis today cabled the war department in regard to the uprising in Negros as follows:

Manila, Dec. 8.—I am informed the outbreak of natives in the district of South Negros was the result of reported recent great insurgent victories in Luzon and Panay, which the natives believe. The extent of the outbreaks not ascertained. Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard, Sixth infantry, killed; two privates wounded. One of our chief difficulties arises from the circulation of falsehoods among the natives, defamatory newspaper articles of United States and Europe, promptly published in Spanish in San Francisco, Madrid and by Hong Kong junta and circulated in the Philippines. Insurgents have based all hopes upon false rumors.

A second dispatch from General Otis, dated Manila Saturday, says:

Hospital ship Relief just returned from Vigan, bringing 272 sick soldiers, 232 Spanish prisoners, and reports several hundred Spanish prisoners at Vigan, for which we send transport this evening. Colonel Hare, 33d infantry, took Bangued, 5th inst., and is now with a portion of the regiment and a battalion of the 34th infantry in pursuit of insurgents on road southeast, to Lepanto, thence to Bontoc, on which Aguinaldo and 300 insurgents are supposed to be reterating with American prisoners. The inhabitants of Western Luzon coast are friendly and give assistance.

General Otis also reports the arrival of the transport Olympia, with the 30th infantry, one battalion of the 45th infantry and some recruits. There were no casualties during the voyage.

Lieutenant Ledyard was a son of President Henry Ledyard, of the Michigan Central railroad, and a nephew of General Ruggles, formerly adjutant general of the army. He enlisted as a private in the First Connecticut artillery, at the outbreak of the Spanish war. He was transferred into the regular service July 9, 1898. He was attached to General Miles' staff during the Porto Rican campaign.

Father Receives News.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—The news of the death of Lieutenant Augustus C. Ledyard, who was killed in Negros, was broken to-day to his father, Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central railroad, while the father was en route home from New York. It was decided to send an intimate friend to meet the president's car and endeavor to soften the blow.

The lieutenant was Mr. Ledyard's second son. He was at Yale at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and had outlined for himself a railroad career. Joining the patriotic rush of students, he enlisted in a New York battery and spent most of his time as volunteer in camp life near Tampa. Afterwards, at his own and his father's desire, he entered the regular army as second lieutenant. He was a grandson of the famous General Lewis Cass.

GEN. GRANT AT SUBIG.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Watson, telling of the part played by the navy in the occupation of Subig bay:

"Manila, Dec. 11.

"On the morning of the 9th, about 11 o'clock, I received a telegram from Schwan, asking, for MacArthur, our co-operation with Grant's forces scattered twards Olangapo, Subig bay. I suspended the Charleston court of inquiry and started the same evening for Subig with the Baltimore, the Oregon, and a company of marines from the barracks. We arrived at daylight on the 10th, with landing parties organized. Found Major Stevens in possession of Olangpo, having arrived at dark the9th. Relieved the army forces by 100 marines, Myers commanding. Transported the army detachment to Subig. The town was abandoned on our arrival. Grant arrived in the afternoon. We left the Oregon, the Gardoqui and the Mindoro and returned to Cavite on the 11th. The Olangapo navy yard machinery is in fair condition, the shops damaged only by the previous attack."

Aguinaldo's Retreat.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The town of Bontoc, towards which Aguinaldo with his bodyguard is said to be retreating, lies in the mountain fastnesses about 55 or 60 miles southeast of Vigan. If this last report as to Aguinaldo's whereabouts is true, it indicates he has been heard of to the northward for the first time, and is being compelled to retrace his steps towards the south. If he is striving to regain his old stronghold in Cavite province his chances of success are slight. Directly in his line of march is a considerable American force at Bayonbong. To the westward of that point is Wheaton's force and to the east of Bayonbong is an almost impassable mountain range. So with Young behind him, with Colonel Hare close in his rear and his front obstructed, the war department officials feel that Aguinaldo has little chance of escaping to the southward. Major Batcheler is said to be making rapidly for Aparri, about the only port on the extreme north end of the island, so as to reduce the outlet in that direction. The best chance remaining to Aguinaldo is believed to be to abandon the escort of 300 now traveling with him, in which case he could easily ensure his personal escape in disguise.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
TO GET
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

FIGHT AT CERVANTES.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The War department has received the following from General Otis:

"Manila, Dec. 9.—Dispatch from Young at Vigan received yesterday says escaped Spanish prisoners report a four hours engagement, 3d instant, between his troops and Aguinaldo's rear guard, near Cervantes, 50 miles southeast of Vigan, with heavy loss to the enemy, who is being pursued. Our loss, one killed, six wounded. Inhabitants of their own accord, join troops, repairing trail and carrying subsistence. Have pushed column to San Jose south toward Bangued. Howe's column on rear trail; Batchelor's battalion, the 24th, out of reach north of Bayonbong, evidently descending river. Natives report fighting occurred twenty miles north. Navy reaches Aparri to-morrow; column of MacArthur's troops, 25th infantry, reported near Iba, west coast Zambales; Grant's column near Subig bay; Lawton in Bailucan province to-day, with sufficient troops to overcome opposition and scatter enemy."

It is probable that the troops which engaged Aguinaldo's guard are Hare's command, as he was reported to be close in the insurgent leader's rear.

General Otis also cables as follows regarding the revolt in Negros:

"Information received is that Negros revolt is of minor importance; Byrnes in rapid pursuit of disaffected party; Hughes in the mountains of Panay, en route to Capiz."

OPINION IN CUBA.

Havana, Dec. 7.—President McKinley's message to congress has been received by Cubans of all classes with much satisfaction. Even the leaders of the extreme party admit this, and the announcement that there will be no American civil governor has cleared away most of the clouds that have been hanging over the Cuban political situation. The Lucha alone, among the papers, still favors civil governorship.

Col. Colossa says: "President McKinley's statements are not very concrete, but if congress guarantees the independence of Cuba, we need not ask any specification as to the time of the removal of the troops, although everybody would be glad to see the black troops go, because of the excesses they commit.

"Cubans fear the administration, but they do not fear congress. The administration represents the trusts. Although Cubans are as good business men as Americans, they could not compete with the enormous power of the trusts, which, by creating monopolies, would eventually enslave the workingmen. We wish to see each man owning some property, at least enough to make it worth his while to behave as a good citizen should, instead of going to the woods."

Gualberto Gomez said: "I had expected the message to be encouraging, but I had not expected such clearness of thought. Congress will go further and will justify the hope of the Cuban people."

The Discussion says: "President McKinley's message will fill the hearts of all lovers of Cuba with joy. His words, whatever the outcome, must see to it that Free Cuba be a reality, not a name, should be written in letters of gold over the door of the Cuban white house. The Cuban republic will be bound to Lincoln and McKinley by bonds of love."

Starved Herself.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Sarah A. Landsdown died at the home of her stepmother, Mrs. Dr. Doane, in this city, yesterday, from forced starvation. She lived at Stanberry, Mo., where she became crazed over religion, and refused to eat or drink. For the last fourteen days, save for a little nourishment forced down her throat, she had not partaken of a mouthful of food or a drop of water. Her mouth and throat became so dry she lost the power of speech, and when questioned was compelled to write her answers.

Cut in Prices.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—The Chronicle-Telegraph says this afternoon:

"The American Window Glass company is reported to have made a cut of 33 1-3 per cent in the price of all window glass, effective last Wednesday, and to have ordered fires lighted in all its factories, the purpose being to resume operations about January 1.

This move is considered a declaration of war on the independent manufacturers.

A New Planet.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 7.—The European union of astronomers announces, through Harvard college observatory, the discovery of a minor planet of the tenth magnitude by Charlois. The discovery position follows: December 4.377, Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 4 hours, 37 minutes, and 56 seconds, declination. North 14 degrees, 13 minutes. The object has a motion of minus 14 minutes in right ascension and 4 minutes north in declination.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 11.—The new wage schedule, giving the mill employes of this city an increase in their wages of 10 per cent., went into effect to-day in all the mills of this city. The employes of the iron works began work under the increased schedule last Monday, a week in advance of the remainder of the cotton mill employes. The advance of 10 per cent, in the wages of New England's cotton operatives means an average addition to the pay of each employe of about 70 cents per week, a total increase of $105,000 each week and a yearly increase in wages of about five and a half million dollars.

The greater portion of the New England cotton operatives begin work under the new schedule to-day, over 75,000 hands being affected, divided among the following cities and towns: Fall River, 30,000; New Bedford, 13,000; Providence, Warren, Bristol, Blackstone and Pawtucket valleys, in Rhode Island, 25,000; Worcester and vicinity, 4,000; Taunton, 3,500; Newburyport, 500; Saco, Me., 1,500.

The second group of over 60,000 mill employes will begin work under the 10 per cent. advance December 18, and includes 21,000 operatives in Lowell, 13,500 in Lawrence, 15,000 in Manchester, N. H., 6,500 in Lewiston, Me., 3,500 in Biddeford, Me., and 800 in Amesbury, Mass.

Between December 11 and the New Year Suncook, N. H., with 1,500 mill hands, Clinton and Methuen, Mass., with 2,500 and 1,500 respectively, and about 6,000 operatives in Eastern Connecticut will be employed at the advanced rate of wages.

The cotton mill operatives of New England are now receiving or will receive shortly an average rate of pay which will equal the previous high rate of 1892, when they were paid the highest rate of wages since the inception of the cotton industry.

Nantucket, R. I., Dec. 6.—An increase of wages averaging 10 per cent will go into effect in the mills of the Manville company on Monday next. Fully 1,500 operatives are affected.

The Slater Cotton Company announces 10 per cent increase in wages, to take effect on Monday next for 500 operatives.

The Berkeley Company, affiliated with the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company, follow suit for 800 workers.

Chicopee, Mass., Dec. 8.—Notice has been posted in the mills of the Chicopee and Dwight Manufacturing companies, notifying the operatives of an advance in wages, to take effect December 13. The amount of the advance is not known by the local officials.

Boston, Dec. 9.—The executive committee of the American Woolen company has voted to make a general increase of 10 per cent in wages of employes. The increase will affect mills in all sections of New England and will benefit 26,000 hands. The advance will take effect January 1.

The increase effects 26,000 persons employed in 25 mills throughout New England and will, it is sand, contribute to the welfare of about 100,000 people.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 9.—Announcement was made of a 10 per cent increase in wages of the mills of the Boston Duck company to take effect December 18. This includes the Otis company mill at Palmer, employing 2,000 hands; the Warren mills, 500 hands; the Thorndike mills, 650 hands; the Three Rivers mills, 650 hands, and several smaller ones.

Glass Workers Advanced.

Pittsburg, Dec. 9.—After an idleness of more than six months the window glass workers of the country will go to work December 30. The last settlement of the scale was accomplished late last night. Cutters will receive an advance of about 5 per cent and flatteners about 6 per cent. There was no material changes made in the shop rules and usages.

After the settlement was made the directors of the American Glass company announced that all men going to work in their factories would be given two weeks' wages, "market money," in advance. The settlement will give employment to about 10,000 men who are now idle.

Strikes the South.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the mill managers of the Augusta Manufacturers' association the association increased the wages of operatives 10 per cent, the new schedule to take effect January 1. The advance will affect nearly 8,000 operatives.

Southern Wages Go Up.

Boston, Dec. 9.—New England cotton manufacturers are greatly pleased at the announcement from Augusta, Ga., that the cotton manufacturers of that city are to raise the wages of their 8,000 employes January 1, as this is regarded as an indication that other mill men of the south will also take action on the question.

Manufacturers in the north, with very few exceptions, now have granted an advance, and the step has been taken in spite of the knowledge that if wages in the south remained unchanged, New England manufacturers would be placed at a disadvantage. The news from Georgia, therefore, is very welcome intelligence to the northern manufacturers.

It is estimated that by January from 140,000 to 150,000 cotton mill operatives in the north will be working under an advance of wages, and that the advance in the south will bring the total in the United States to above 180,000.

MACRUM'S RETURN.

Liverpool, O., Dec. 11.—Friends in this city of Charles E. Macrum, until recently United States consul at Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, say he is returning to this country with important information for the State department which he was unwilling to risk cabling. His letters conclusively prove that not only was Macrum not persona grata to the Transvaal government, but that he was on the best possible personal terms with President Kruger. Cabling could only be done over a line controlled in part by England. It is believed that the information brought by Macrum is from President Kruger, and the purpose is to initiate measures to bring the war to a close on honorable terms to the duties to the republic.

COMMANDER HOWELL DEAD.

New York, Dec. 9.—Commander Chas. D. Howell, chief engineer of the United States battleship Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana harbor, is dead at his home in this city. He died from an apoplectic stroke.

He was 50 years old, and was born in Goshen, N. Y. He was graduated from the United States naval academy in June, 1868, fourth in his class. His appointment as an assistant engineer dated from August, 1870, and in 1876 he was raised to the grade of assistant. He was promoted to the rank of chief engineer in 1893. He served on the Maine from 1895 until the loss of the battleship. He was then transferred to the Newark and later was assigned to shore duty at the Brooklyn navy yard. He was made a commander in September, 1899.

He was sitting at a table by the side of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins at the time of the blowing up of the Maine. That was the last he saw of the unfortunate officer, who perished in the wreck.

Martin for Senator.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 8.—The joint Democratic legislative caucus has nominated Hon. Thomas S. Martin to succeed himself as United States senator. The vote stood: Martin, 103; Governor Tyler, 27. The incumbents of the offices of treasurer, secretary of the commonwealth, auditor, second auditor, superintendent of the penitentiary, superintendent of public printing and railroad commissioner were renominated. These nominations are equivalent to election.

HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumegastric.

In another way, also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

There is safe reason to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets atmeal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

REPLY TO ROBERTS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—An answer to Mr. Brigham Roberts' address to the American people, was issued yesterday by a delegation representing the Gentile element in Utah, who are here to oppose Mr. Roberts. The answer is as follows:

In this morning's papers Mr. Roberts makes an appeal for sympathy, of which are many statements needing correction, while many facts are suppressed.

Mr. Roberts claims that the precedent made by his exclusion is both new and dangerous. That it is not new was conclusively shown by Mr. Taylor in his able legal argument before the house, and not a single precedent to the contrary was cited where the ground of objection was ineligibility. Neither is the precedent dangerous. No conviction per se, prima facie case is made against a member's citizenship by showing that under a conviction for felony against the laws of the United States, he is disfranchised, and further, that by reason of his present maintenance of the status of a polygamist he is again suffering from civil disability under the Edmunds anti-polygamy act, such a member refusing even to deny the charge, should be excluded. Nor is this dangerous, for it is not likely, as Mr. Roberts assumes, that an entire minority of all representatives of a large state are coming to congress carrying such a burden. In other states men who flaunt their violation of these laws of decency in the face of the public are sent to the penitentiary. It is only in Utah where such indecency ever added to one's eligibility and served as a recommendation to political preferment.

Mr. Roberts' contention that no evidence of his guilt can be received except a judicial record of his conviction in Utah, as a matter of law is erroneous, and as a matter of practice dangerous, because Mr. Roberts and his all powerful and inspired priesthood can prevent such conviction if they consider it worth while.

Mr. Roberts claims that whatever were his civil disabilities before statehood, they were removed by the adoption of the state constitution. At the time of the passage of the enabling act Mr. Roberts was, as he seems in his appeal to admit, disfranchised by act of congress, and therefore not a full citizen of the United States, as by the constitution he must be, to become a member of congress, then he is still in that same condition, because, the constitution of Utah could not restore him to federal citizenship and the enabling act did not do it. The enabling act of Utah, unlike that of some other states, required citizenship of the United States as a qualification for votang, and did not confer that citizenship upon those then not such citizens. Hence Mr. Roberts' statement that by Utah becoming a state he was rehabilitated with the wanting attributes of citizenship is unwarranted.

Ex Congressman W. H. King was and is a Mormon, and no claim of ineligibility was ever made against him. We point to this fact as showing that we oppose Mr. Roberts not upon the ground of any religious opinions entertained by him but because of his criminal practices. Neither is this a matter of religious or political persecution or prejudice.

As evidence that the compact between the national government and Utah has been broken we point to the following:

First. That in Utah 1,000 illegitimate children have been born to polygamous wives since statehood.

Second. That about 2,000 polygamous households now exist in Utah, and that the attempt to secure a punishment of these offenders is denounced by the majority, as we believe, of Utah's citizens.

Third. That the circumstantial evidence unmistakably points to the existence of new wives in polygamous households, the most conspicuous examples of which are the cases of Apostles Abraham H. Cannon, John W. Taylor and Apostle Tousdale, in at least the first of which the church organ of the dominant church refuses to deny the marriage and the new polygamous wife is employed as teacher in a church academy.

Fourth. That the very men who interpreted the manifesto of 1890 to prohibit unlawful cohabitation with prior acquired wives now publicly justify its continuance.

Fifth. That most of the same men, who in a petition for amnesty pledged their sacred honor for the obedience of the law by their people are now by example and precept encouraging the commission of the crime of unlawful cohabitation.

Sixth. As a further evidence of this bad faith we call attention to the fact that men holding high church office have plead guilty to the crime of unlawful cohabitation before the state courts without having their church standing affected, even in some cases having their fines paid by sympathetic friends.

Seventh. All this is by necessary implication endorsed by a majority of Utah's people in the election of Brigham H. Roberts, who during his campaign for election was publicly charged with being a violator of the laws, as evidenced by his illegitimate progeny, and in spite of these undenied charges he was elected by an overwhelming majority.

That Mr. Roberts himself understood that compact to mean the discontinuance of unlawful cohabitation, we point to his registration oath of 1895, in which he swore it to be his intention to obey the law prohibiting unlawful cohabitation.

GOV. JONES FOR EXPANSION

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7.—A stir has been made in Arkansas political circles by the announcement that Governor Dan W. Jones, who is a candidate for the United States senate to succeed Senator Berry, has come out strongly in favor of expansion. He has heretofore been considered an opponent of that policy, along with Senator Berry, who is a candidate for re-election. Governor Jones stated in an interview yesterday that the only salvation for the southern states is in the expansion of commerce by the opening of new markets in Asia for southern products, and that in order to maintain and protect such commerce the Philippines must be retained by the United States. Governor Jones' attitude makes expansion the predominant issue in the senatorial race.

Wait for Cheaper Iron.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 6.—City Engineer Ritchie has decided to call a halt in the plans for building new bridges for the city until the prices of structural iron have become less. Four new bridges are to be built and two reconstructed.

HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, Dec. 11.—The world to-day publishes an interview with Senator William P. Frye, president pro tem. of the United States Senate. In reply to the question why it was necessary to take over the sovereignty of the whole Philippine archipelago, he said: "Commercially they were of the utmost importance to our country, located as they were at the very threshhold of the Orient, with an importation last year amounting to $1,500,000,000, with an advancing civilization which will in a few years, by increasing their necessities, double it.

"What do the Republicans propose to do with the Philippines?" he was asked.

"First, restore peace there. Then give them a good government, decent wages, arouse in the people an ambition to become good citizens; supply them with modern agricultural implements, construct railroads and highways, making access to the sea easy, build school houses, supply teachers, educate them so as to fit them for the exercise of governmental functions, then trust them with the control of local and municipal affairs. Possibly in time they may become fit to establish a republic, stable and strong enough to preserve order and peace, to protect life and property, to make treaties, observe their obligations under them and compel others to do likewise.

"Possibly when that time arrives, we being the sole judges, might surrender to them the sovereignty, reserving to ourselves the naval and coaling stations necessary for our naval and merchant marine. So far as I am personally concerned, I would never surrender the sovereignty to any people within the islands, or to any nation without."

He was asked what our constitutional rights in these new possessions were, as to civil rights, tariffs, emigration, etc., and replied: "That question is one of great importance undoubtedly soon to be discussed in Congress and at an early day settled; therefore I do not wish now, with only partial preparation, to deal with it. I believe, however, that Congress has full power to enact for them such laws as may seem to be wise and just; that the constitutional limitation as to the United States, so often referred to, does not apply to territories."

THE BAILEY LAUNCHED.

New York, Dec. 6.—The torpedo boat destroyer, Bailey, was launched from the yard of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights on the Harlem river, yesterday. Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodore Bailey, U. S. N., acted as sponsor.

The Bailey, which is the first torpedo-boat destroyer ever launched in this city, is one of the three destroyers for which provision was made by the last congress. She was designed by the builders. She must do thirty miles an hour to be accepted by the government, but the builders are confident that she will develop a speed of 33 knots. A feature of the Bailey will be her powerful armament for a boat of her size. It will embrace four six-pounder rapid-fire guns and three torpedo discharge tubes. Her engines are of 5,600 horse power. She is 205 feet long and 19 feet beam. About two thousand people witnessed the launching in which the government was represented by Assistant Naval Constructors Hoover and McClennan.

ATTACKING WHEELER.

New York, Dec. 11.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Representative Bailey, of Texas, is ready to protest against Gen. Joe Wheeler's admission to Congress should he return from Manila and present himself to assume his position as representative from Alabama. Mr. Bailey will contend that Mr. Wheeler cannot hold two positions—major general of volunteers and member of Congress—at the same time.

Mr. Bailey has made a canvass on the Democratic side, and has received promises of support from nearly one hundred members.

Mr. Bailey, in the last Congress, took a strong stand against Wheeler holding a seat in Congress and a commission in the United States army at the same time, and when through personal feeling for General Wheeler many of his Democratic colleagues winked at the infraction of the law voted in favor of General Wheeler. Mr. Bailey then gave notice that he abdicated the leadership of the minority and would not again be a candidate for the position.

MURDERER CAUGHT.

Detroit, Dec. 7.—Harry Hamberger, aged 20, was arrested yesterday, charged with the murder of John H. Reindel, who was brutally murdered in his bicycle shop last Saturday. Hamberger is a former employe of Reindel's, and is known to have been in the shop on the evening the murder was committed. Reindel's head was pounded almost to pieces by his murderer, and additional evidence against young Hamberger is a pair of bloody trousers which the detectives found at his home. Reindel had considerable money on his person the night of the murder, which was missing when the crime was discovered. Hamberger, who had not been working for some time, brought home that night a good deal of money, which he claimed to have earned. In addition,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

COINAGE FOR 1899.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, in his annual report, says: "A greater coinage was executed during the last fiscal year than in previous years. Original deposits of gold were slightly less than during the previous year, amounting in values to $143,497,190, against $147,693, 194 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Domestic deposits were the largest in our history, amounting to $76,252,487, against $80,881,120 in the preceding year, but there was a falling off in foreign coin and bars.

"The coinage of gold was the greatest in our history, amounting to $108,177,180 against $64,634,865 in the preceding year. The stock of gold bullion on hand increased from $96,888,582 on July 1, 1898, to $119,882,772 on July 1, 1899.

"The coinage of silver dollars from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was $18,254,709 against $10,002,780 in the preceding year, and the coinage of subsidiary silver, $90,466,877.65, against $6,482,804.

"The mint facilities were taxed to their utmost and will be until the new buildings under construction at Philadelphia and Denver are completed and equipped. The stock of gold bullion is accumulating, and with the present pressure for subsidiary coinage, cannot be reduced."

THE LAFAYETTE DOLLARS.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The secretary of the treasury has ordered the purchase of silver bullion for the special mintage of the Lafayette souvenir dollar. Arrangements are making to mint them on Tuesday, the 12th, and it is almost certain that coins will be delivered to subscribers before Christmas. A specimen coin was submitted by Mr. Gage to the Lafayette memorial commission some days ago, and upon the recommendation of a special expert committee, composed of Artists Frank Millet and C. A. Coolidge, who pronounce the coin the most artistic piece of work turned out by the United States mint, was approved. The secretary of the Lafayette memorial commission says subscriptions, which have been opened to the public, are coming in rapidly at the headquarters in Chicago, and that the coins are likely to be all subscribed for before the first of the year. Secretary Thompson has received official advice from President McKinley of his agreement to present the first coin struck of the fifty thousand to President Loubet of France. Subscriptions for coins at $2 each are being received at the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago—sent as a rule through local banks.

Insular Committee.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Mr. Roberts, the Morman representative-elect from Utah, was not in the hall when the house convened to-day. It was agreed immediately after the reading of the journal that when the house adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday.

Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) from the committee on rules, then presented the amendments to the rules agreed upon by that committee for the creation of a committee on insular affairs, to consist of seventeen members, to have jurisdiction "over all matters (excepting those affecting the revenues and the appropriations, pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain and to Cuba," and to increase the membership of the committees on foreign affairs, merchant marine and fisheries, public lands, military affairs, naval affairs and District of Columbia from 15 to 17 members, and the committee on territories from 13 to 15.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) said the minority of the rules committee held no difference of opinion as to the propriety of the creation of the proposed insular committee, but it did dissent from the idea that the committee should be created for the purpose of "permanently dealing" with the islands.

Mr. Dalzell replied that there was nothing in the resolution which intimated that the committee was to deal with our new possessions permanently. The resolution was adopted without division.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. Dalzell then offered the resolution for the consideration of the currency bill. It provided for general debate, beginning next Monday, until next Friday, debate under the five-minute rule on Saturday, and a vote upon the bill immediately after the reading of the journal on Monday, the 18th. Mr. Dalzell said there was no disposition upon the part of the majority to unduly press the bill. It presented single propositions which had already been debated in the house. The committee on rules was of the opinion that the rules offered ample time for debate.

Mr. Richardson, upon behalf of the minority, said he dissented most emphatically from the proposition advanced by Mr. Dalzell, that the bill to be considered contained nothing radically new. For the first time in the history of the country, it was proposed by statutory provisions to fasten the gold standard upon the country.

If such a suggestion had been made two or three years ago, he said, half the other side would have been up in arms against it. He considered the rule unusual and unjust to the minority. But one day was to be given the minority to study the bill, while members of the majority had six months in which to prepare themselves. Mr. Richardson taunted the majority for their sudden change of base.

Mr. Bailey (Texas) declared that the proposed course of the majority was without precedent or defense. He made an elaborate argument to prove that it was a proposition to hastily determine a question to which the best and most careful consideration should be given.

THE ARMY RATION.

Washington, Dec. 9.—In view of the criticism upon the composition of the army ration, directed to the presence of so large a portion of fat meats for use in tropical climates, Surgeon General Sternberg has caused to be prepared a report upon this subject by Deputy Surgeon General Charles Smart. General Smart shows it is the most liberal ration in the world, and, to use his own language, "It is the best ration for the far northwest of this continent and it is the best for the tropics, when intelligently utilized. It is the product of the experience of several generations of army officers, and it is the part of wisdom to be slow in urging alteration at the suggestion of people who know that an excess of fatty food is not suitable for a dietary in the tropics, and who have just discovered that there are twelve ounces of bacon in the soldiers' ration."

OKLAHOMA.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Governor Barnes of Oklahoma, in his annual report, estimates the present population of the territory at 375,000, fully 90 per cent of whom are American born. He says that within the past year incoming settlers took up nearly three-fourths of a million acres of government land. The school population has increased over 12 per cent. The territory's real taxable valuation is placed at $75,000,000. The governor says that it is best to wait for statehood a reasonable time, until a union of Oklahoma and the Indian territory can be effected, as with its present boundaries statehood would double government expenses without commensurate benefit. The opening of the reservation occupied by the Wichita affiliated tribes to settlement this year is urged.

COMMANDER WOOD DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. N., died of typhoid fever at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock this morning. He was in command of the gunboat Petrel at the battle of Manila bay.

Since his return from Manila to the United States his health has been broken and he lacked the power to throw off the disease which caused his death.

The condition of Lieutenant Brumby, who was Dewey's flag lieutenant during the battle of Manila bay, and has been attached to his staff since his return to the United States, remains unchanged. Admiral Dewey is not permitted to visit the sick man.

Commander Wood has been seriously ill for only a week before his death. He was in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse district, with his office in Baltimore, but had been in the habit of coming over to his home in this city in the evenings. Commander Wood was ordered to command the Petrel December 16, 1896, and it was while in that command that he earned the highest praise of Admiral Dewey and his brother officers. The Petrel is the tiniest of gunboats, and without protection beyond a steel deck. Because of her light draft Commander Wood saw his opportunity to run the Petrel close inshore of the entrance to the harbor at Cavite during the battle of Manila bay. The Spanish ships that remained afloat had sought shelter under the guns of the forts at Cavite and Dewey's ships could not get at them. The little Petrel, however, steamed boldly into the harbor entrance, sunk the remaining Spanish boats, and then paid her respects to the Spanish forts in such a fashion as to silence them.

The exploit was a remarkable exhibition of cool daring and skill, and Wood's brother officers made no secret of their belief that his feat was the most daring and successful of any connected with the memorable naval battle. The board of Naval Awards recommended that that "For his eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" Commander Wood should be advanced ten numbers in his grade and although this was a higher measure of reward than was bestowed upon any other captain Congress did not withhold it.

Commander Wood was detached from the Asiatic station December 31, 1898, and, coming home, was, after a short leave of absence, placed in charge of the Baltimore lighthouse district.

REGISTRATION BY CARRIER.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The postmaster general has issued a general order announcing the determination of the department to provide for the registration of valuable letters, or first class matter by letter carriers on their routes in free delivery cities. This new service will be inaugurated in some of the leading cities and extended to others as rapidly as possible. At first it will be confined to purely residential districts, excluding business houses and individuals who have large numbers of letters for registration at any one time. The extension of the system to the business districts is left to the sound discretion of the postmaster.

The postmaster general has received information that some postmasters and employes in order to avoid the labor involved are advising the public that the registered mails are not a safe means of transportation of valuable matter, and he has given them warning, in a rigorous order issued to-day, that such disregard of duty would be sufficient ground for removal from office.

OUR TROOP SHIPS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The adjutant general received a telegram to-day saying that the troopship Meade, carrying the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Murray commanding, arrived at Aden, at the southern extremity of the Red Sea this morning in good condition. He also received word that the transport Logan, carrying the Forty-first Infantry Volunteers, Colonel Richmond commanding, arrived at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, yesterday afternoon, with all well on board. These two regiments are on their way to the Philippines.

General Otis reports to the War department that the arrival at Manila of the transports Conemaugh and Leelanaw, with five officers, 16 enlisted men, 78 civilians and 492 horses.

SENATE CONTESTS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day arranged the preliminaries for the consideration of the protests against Senators Quay, Clark and Scott. In the Quay case it was decided to hear counsel on Saturday the 16th inst., and that the hearing should be concluded on that date. Only legal questions are involved in this case and no witnesses will be heard.

The preliminary preparation of the Clark and Scott cases was placed in the hands of Senators Chandler and Pettus. They were authorized to decide for the committee what persons should be summoned and when they should be heard.

DEAD OF THE MAINE.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Assistant Secretary Allen has received a letter from Capt. J. G. Greene, commandant of the naval station at Havana, saying that contracts have been executed for exhuming the remains of the dead of the battleship Maine buried in Colon cemetery, and saying also that they can be removed to the United States at any time after the 15th inst. The battleship Texas, which will be used for the transportation of these remains is now on her way from Brunswick, Ga., to Hampton roads, where she will coal and provision and then start for Havana. These remains are to be brought to Washington and reinterred in the National cemetery at Arlington with full military honors.

CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Secretary Hay has cabled to United States Consul Stanley Hollis, at Lourenco Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, directing him to proceed to Pretoria and take charge of the United States consulate there upon the departure of Mr. Macrum. This will obviate the necessity of accepting the services of Mr. Atterbury, who had been designated by Mr. Macrum to take his place. Mr. Hollis will serve as consul at Pretoria only until the arrival there of Mr. Adelbert Hay.

Macrum Heard From.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Mr. Macrum has broken his long silence and in a cable message received at the state department to-day dated Pretoria, he announces that he will sail on the 18th inst. via Naples for the United States. This is an indication that he has received the department's cablegram granting his application for leave of absence. Mr. Adelbert Hay, who is going to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum, will leave Washington to-morrow to begin his journey.

GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Driggs, Democrat, of New York, said that he would vote for the Republican currency bill and it is understood that Messrs. Clayton, Wilson, Sendder, Levy, Ruppert and Underhill are disposed to do likewise. They expect several Democrats outside of New York state to join them.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The special committee of the house appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Roberts, the Mormon representative from Utah, held its first meeting to-day behind closed doors. The meeting was called for the purpose of determining the method of procedure in the case. It was presided over by the chairman, Mr. Tayler, of Ohio. All the other members of the committe were present, Messrs. Morris, of Minnesota; Freer, of West Virginia; Littlefield, of Maine; McPherson, of Iowa; Landis, of Indiana, Republicans, and De Armond, of Missouri, Lanham, of Texas, and Miers, of Indiana, Democrats.

Little progress was made at the meeting to-day and an adjournmentt was taken until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. It has not yet been decided whether Mr. Roberts is to be allowed counsel or whether the hearings will be open or private. The determination of the latter question, it is believed will depend upon Mr. Roberts wishes. Mr. Roberts also will doubtless be allowed counsel.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The consideration of the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning by the house investigating committee. Mr. Roberts being present to plead to certain specific interrogatories which had been framed. The proceedings continued to be behind closed doors. Mr. Roberts was first asked if he conceded the existence of the court record wherein he pleaded guilty in 1889 under the Edmunds-Tucker act. This he conceded. He was next asked whether about 1890, or since 1890, he had married plural wives and had lived with them since that time as wives.

To the whole of this charge Roberts pleaded not guilty, and then demurred to the jurisdiction of the committee, for the following reasons:

First—On the ground of violation of constitutional rights in that it attempted to try him for a crime without presentment of indictment by the grand jury, and without trial before a jury and due process of law.

Second—That it was an attempt to deprive him of vested property that he held in the emoluments of an office for the full term.

Third—That the only evidence that could be rightfully considered in the commission was the court record establishing the guilt, confessed or proven, of the representative elect, and that the committee has no right to consider any other evidence.

Fourth—That the crime alleged—namely, that of unlawful cohabitation—even if proven, would not constitute a sufficient crime to bar a member or deprive him of his seat, because innocence of polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, is nowhere enumerated in the constitution as a qualification of the office of member of congress, nor is it named in any United States law applicable to Utah or any other state.

Mr. Roberts argued these points for nearly two hours, referring to law books and answering questions. It was a legal controversy throughout, the facts not being gone into at length. Mr. Roberts concluded by asking that his prima facie right to a seat be at once considered, as the present status denied to a sovereign state representation in the house when injurious legislation affecting that state might take place.

At the conclusion of Mr. Roberts' statement, the committee held an executive session, and then adjourned until 2 p. m. The chairman announced that subsequent meetings would be open, and publicity also was given to the official stenographer's reports of the morning proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The committee which is to inquire into the status of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, held a protracted session behind closed doors to-day. During the early hours of the meeting Mr. Roberts was present and made a statement as to his general wishes in connection with the inquiry. He said he was specially desirous of having the committee first go into his prima facie right of a seat, afterwards take up the general merits of the subject. He said he favored open sessions. He indicated also that he desired to present testimony relative to the manner in which charges against him were prepared. Mr. Roberts then retired and the committee continued in private session until 12:30, when a recess was taken until 2 p. m. The details of the procedure were still under consideration.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Roberts investigating committee resumed its session to-day behind closed doors. This, it was explained, was to permit the committee to receive and discuss reports on procedure, form of subpoena, etc. Meantime Mr. Roberts himself and quite a gathering of Mormons and Gentiles stood outside the committee room door awaiting admission.

Mr. Roberts was prepared to continue his argument on the demurrer to the right of the committee to try him. The Gentile delegation was more numerous, including the white-haired Rev. Dr. Iliff. Mr. Schroeder, to whom Roberts interposed rather sensational objection on Saturday, and the others who have come from Utah to direct the proceedings against him.

DEPAREMENT STORES.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Hon. John Wanamaker to-day testified before the industrial commission on the subject of department stores. He claimed that these stores were beneficial to society, having a substantial economic and moral basis for their existence.

"It is," he continued, "a natural product evolved from conditions that exist as result of fixed trade laws. Cheaper capital, better transportation, more rapid communication make the modern retail store possible, natural and useful; therefore, inevitable. Economy in the expenditure of money, time and effort measure department store success. Just in proportion as these ends are reached is it popular, powerful and prosperous."

He contended that the effect of the creation of these stores had been to reduce retail prices. In support of this statement he asserted that upon American dry goods generally the retailers' percentage of profits had been reduced one-half during the last twenty years. This was also true upon woolen, silk and cotton fabrics. The total profit in reduction of prices to the consumer could not be stated, owing to the varying standards of qualities and taste and improvements in manufacture, but Mr. Wanamaker believed that the consumer saves the entire reduction in the retailers profit.

In some articles definite comparisons of prices were made.

It could be stated, he said, that the profits of the great retail stores vary from 3 to 6 per cent on the dollar of business done.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

State—Heaton W. Harris, of Ohio, to be consul at Mannheim, Germany.

War—Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood to be major-general of volunteers. Colonels to be brigadier-generals—Edgar R. Kellogg, Sixth U. S. I.; Gilbert S. Carpenter, Eighteenth U. S. I.; Wm. A. Kobbe, Thirty-fifth U. S. V.; J. Franklin Bell, Thirty-sixth U. S. V.

In addition to the new army appointments and the consul sent to the senate to-day there were also a large number of appointments made during the recess which were filed. Among the more important were Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of War; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, to be interstate commerce commissioner; Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, to be minister to Spain; Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Belgium; J. N. Irwin, of Iowa, to be minister to Portugal; Wm. P. Lord, of Oregon, to be minister to the Argentine republic; A. S. Hardy, of New Hampshire, to be minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia.

There were also a long list of army promotions and postmasters and a number of consuls.

WOOD IS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Dec. 12.—At the opening of to-day's session of the senate resolutions were reported favorably from the committee on contingent expenses, authorizing the committee on privileges and elections to proceed with investigations of the election to the senate of W. A. Clark, of Montana, and N. B. Scott, of West Virginia. The resolutions were adopted.

When the resolution of Mr. Pettigrew relating to the trouble in the Coeur d'Arene mining district was laid before the senate, Mr. Chandler offered a substitute eliminating the charges against Gen. Merriam, made in the original. After a sharp colloquy between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Pettigrew, the resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

At 12:55 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

At the close of the executive session the senate received from the house a message announcing the death of Representative Daniel Ermintroutt, of Pennsylvania. The usual resolutions were adopted and the senate, at 140 p. m., adjourned.

The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Leonard Wood to be major general of volunteers.

In the House.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The debate on the currency bill was continued in the house. Owing to the pressure for opportunity to speak on the Democratic side, Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, asked that night sessions be held the remainder of the week, but this was demurred to, and it was finally agreed that night sessions would only be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) was the first speaker.

AGAINST TRUSTS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has introduced a joint resolution to prohibit combinations between corporations to control interstate commerce and transportation.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of his intention to address the senate on the resolution at a later date.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) then called up his resolution offered a few days ago, expressing the sympathy of the senate with the South African republics in their war with Great Britain. His speech was long and was delivered with characteristic vehemence. He was accorded careful attention by his colleagues and by the gallery auditors. He maintained that under the Monroe doctrine and precedents previously established, the United States has the same right to extend its sympathy and hopes for success to the Boers in their struggle for liberty as it had to interfere with Spain in its conduct of affairs in Cuba. He charged that the interests of the United States were aroused by the fact that the South African war was a struggle between democracy and royalty—between the divine right of kings and the divine right of men.

"If we should speak and speak quickly it would sting the politicians who brought on the war for greed of gold and cheer the poor, brave, Dutch defender of his home." He cited a large number of authorities in support of his position. He declared that "the Lilliputian statesman, rattling round in Gladstone's shoes, trying to undo his work and break his promises, is deceiving no one except possibly himself."

Mr. Mason adverted to the conditions which brought on the war, entering fully into the question.

Distributing Seeds.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Department of Agriculture will begin its distribution of seeds a little earlier this year than last, shipping to the South beginning in January and perhaps sending a few before the first. This year the seeds for distribution to all parts of the country will consist of 13,000,000 packets of vegetable seeds, 1,568,000 of flower seeds besides field and lawn grass seeds.

To Pension Mrs. Gridley.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, to pension Mrs. Gridley, wife of the late Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, at $100 per month.

Bradley Offers Reward.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6.—Gov. Bradley announced this afternoon that he will offer a reward for the apprehension of the members of the mob which burned Coleman at Maysville to-day.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Relative to the rumor from Hong Kong that Aguinaldo is willing to surrender to United States Consul Wildman at Manila, it is learned that, though the consul himself has cherished that belief for some months past, the government here has been without any assurance of the soundness of his conclusion. Mr. Wildman is not the only official representing the United States in the far East who has expressed confidence in his ability to persuade Aguinaldo to cease hostilities, but for some reason the administration has always been somewhat skeptical as to these undertakings. This report from Hong Kong is believed to be nothing more than a revival of some of the old rumors.

Big Cement Plant.

Phillipsburg, N. J., Dec. 8.—A company of capitalists, headed by Thomas A. Edison, has purchased the John W. Cline farm, at Stewartsville, five miles from this place, and has secured options on a number of adjoining farms.

The company has been prospecting for cement rock for several months past, and Edison himself has been here several times. An excellent quality of rock has been found, and people who seem to know the inside workings of the company say a million dollar plant, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels a day, will be erected. Operations are to be begun without delay.

Warren county contains rich deposits of cement rock and two large plants at Witaere and Vulcanite, a few miles across the county from Stewartsville, are working to their fullest capacity and are enlarging and adding new machinery constantly.

Heir to a Million.

Chicago, Dec. 8.—Henry Fuermann, a German waiter, who came to Chicago a year ago, received a cablegram yesterday from Munich, Germany, informing him that he had fallen heir to an estate valued at $1,000,000. The bequest, which came from an uncle, was a surprise to Fuermann, as the old gentleman had children of his own. Fuermann will leave at once for Germany to claim his heritage.

Gen. Gordon an Expansionist.

Minneapolis, Dec. 6.—Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, now and for the past ten years commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans of America, made a declaration on the Philippine question to-day. He said:

"My sympathies go out to the men who are fighting under the stars and stripes, wherever they are, and I am not in favor of pulling the flag down. I guess that shows where I stand."

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

GREAT BATTLE RUMORED.

No Confirmatory Report Yet--England Anxiously Awaits the News.

Cape Town, Dec. 12.—It is reported that heavy fighting was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Modder River.

London, Dec. 12.—The almost complete absence of news from the theatre of war up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, increases public anxiety, so deeply stirred by Saturday's disaster. Such scanty messages as have dribbled through seem to indicate that preparations are about completed for simultaneous attacks at Tugela river and Modder river—the dispatches showing that the British and Boers were in touch in both directions Monday.

There is no confirmation of the report of another day-long battle along the Modder river Monday but, possibly, there has been a resumption of fighting, as reported by Gen. Cronje last evening, as the searching lyddite shell fire of Sunday was probably a preliminary to an

A strange item of news has reached here from Boer sources, announcing that the Waschbank bridge is damaged. This is taken in some quarters as possible confirmation of the suggestion that the British have made a wide sweep, by way of Helpmaakar, and are appearing to attack the Boers north of Ladysmith in the rear.

A message from Naauwpoort, dated Monday, December 11, shows that General French has apparently no inclination to withdraw his advanced troops at Arundel, as it is feared might be the result of General Gatacre's defeat. General French reports that his artillery, December 11, forced an advance post of the Boers, south of Colesburg, to evacuate its position and seek refuge behind Vaalkop.

There is great indignation in Great Britain at the ignorance the British intelligence department is displaying in estimating the Boer strength in Cape Colony. Experts aver that 15,000 Boers will have to be driven out of the colony before the passage of the Orange River can be commenced.

The Rhodesian force advancing to the relief of Mafeking reached Gaberone's Fort December 2 and found the Boers had evacuated the place. The Rhodesians are repairing the railroad as they advance.

The latest news from Mafeking shows that Colonel Baden-Powell has been forced to reduce the rations of the garrison and inhabitants, but water is plentiful there.

The war office has received the following from General Forestier-Walker:

"Cape Town, Monday, Dec. 11.—Gatacre reports as follows:

"The idea to attack Stormberg seemed to promise certain success; but the distance was under-estimated by myself and the local guides. A policeman took us around some miles, and consequently we were marching from 9:30 p. m. till 4 a. m., and were landed in an impossible position. I do not consider the error intentional. The Boers commenced firing from the top of an unscalable hill, and wounded a good many of our men while in the open plain. The second Northumberlands tried to turn our enemy, but failed. The Second Irish Fusiliers seized a kopje near and held on, supported by the mounted infantry and Cape police. The guns under Jeffreys could not have been better handled, but I regret to say that one gun was overturned in a deep nullah and another sank in quicksand. Neither could be extracted in the time available.

"Seeing the situation, I sent a dispatch rider to Molteno with the news. I collected and withdrew our force from ridge to ridge for about nine miles. The Boer guns were remarkably well served. They carried accurately 5,000 yards. I am holding Bushman's Hock and Cypher-gat. Am sending the Irish Rifles and Northumberlands to Sterksstrom to recuperate. The wounded proceed to Queenstown. The missing Northumberlands number 366, not 306, as previously reported."

The Stormberg Fight.

Pretoria, Sunday, Dec. 10.—President Steyn has sent the following details of the fight at Stormberg Junction:

The British with six cannon attacked the Boers under Swanepoel and Olivier, and stormed the Boers' entrenched positions on the kopjes. After a severe fight they were compelled to surrender. The prisoners are Major Sturges, six officers and 230 non-commissioned officers and men of the Northumberlands, and two officers and about 250 non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish fusiliers. It is impossible to state the number of dead and wounded British. The British captured three cannon and two ammunition wagons.

ROBERTS TALKS.

New York, Dec. 6.—The World publishes the following statement from Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts:

The action of the house to-day in my case was not a surprise to me. The whole matter was evidently prejudged, and the minds of members made up to follow the course that had been outlined. When the question comes to be considered by members of the house after the pressure of public opinion is removed, I think the case will stand as a vicious violation of the well established precedents which have fixed the rules of the house.

The foundation is now laid for confusion, chaos and revolution in the organization of the house, and the right of members therein. A precedent has been established which will yet exonse the same denial of right to a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, an Agnostic or any one who may be unfortunate enough to stand under condemnation of a popular sentiment, lashed into a frenzy by misrepresentation and falsehood, as in my instance. I was met at the very bar of the house, and denied the protection granted by the rules of that body and the constitution of the United States because I was a member of an unpopular church against which there rests a sectarian hate.

The matter of denying me the right to be sworn in is in itself not a very important matter, so far as affecting me personally is concerned, but it is a fact that the right of representation of a sovereign state has been denied by this action to-day.

I have not yet formed any plans concerning what course I will follow before the committee. I shall devote my attention to it assiduously, for by no means do I consider my case lost.

(Signed) BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS.
Representative-elect from Utah.

Will Meet in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The National council of the Grand Army of the Republic decided to-day that the next reunion will be held during the last week of August, 1900, in Chicago.

GEN. JOUBERT FOUGHT FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Post-Dispatch says that Captain J. T. Anderson, general western agent here of the Georgia railroad, to-day received a letter from Colonel Lamar Fontaine, an ex-Confederate of Lyons, Miss., in which he says that General Joubert, the Boer commander, is a native of Louisiana, belonging to one of the best families there. Colonel Fontaine says that Joubert commanded a Louisiana regiment in the civil war, and served under Stonewall Jackson, from whom he learned the art of war. After Appomattox Colonel Fontaine says Colonel Joubert went to Egypt and afterwards to South Africa, where he organized the Boer frontier police.

WOMAN KILLS BUCK AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.—A special to the Morning Herald from Mount Union, Pa., says Huntington county has a heroine in the person of Mrs. Ezra Shoupe, who resides near Saltillo. A few days ago she had a thrilling encounter with a big buck, which she first wounded with a rifle and then dispatched with a knife, after being attacked several times by the infuriated animal. Mrs. Shoupe was knocked down by the deer, and her clothes torn almost off. She finally succeeded in cutting the animal's throat. The deer was a five-prong buck, whose head is now a trophy in the Shoupe home.

INSURANCE COMPANY CAME IN TOO LATE.

Columbus, O., Dec. 12.—Judge Badger yesterday sustained a demurrer which knocks out the suit instituted by the Hartford Fire Insurance company against William Hahn, former state insurance commissioner, and H. M. Daugherty, former counsel of the department, to recover $5,000, alleged to have been collected by the state from the company as taxes under a threat of revocation of its charter in Ohio. Judge Badger held that the proper relief for the company lay in injunction proceedings at the time the tax was collected.

A $6,000,000 PLANT.

Pittsburg, Dec. 12.—That the American Steel and Wire company will build its immense $6,000,000 plant on Neville island, a suburb of this city, is now a settled fact. Ground has been broken for the first of the six 800-ton Besemer furnaces to be erected. Each of these furnaces will cost $200,000. The company has purchased a tract of 400 acres on the island at a cost of $800,000, on which the intention is to erect a plant of sufficient capacity to centralize all of the company's smaller plants, making of the island a small city in itself. When completed the works will employ over 5,000 men. Extensive arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie railroad companies for rail facilities, and two bridges will be erected connecting the island with the mainland.

POOR MAN'S HOTEL.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—Joseph R. McFee, social superintendent of the Salvation Army, is about to establish in Baltimore a poor man's hotel, similar to those operated by the Salvationists in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The building, No. 4 North Frederick street, is being remodelled and fitted up for the purpose. There will be accommodations for 75 men. The uniform rate of ten cents a night will be charged. The lower floor will contain an office, a general sitting and reading room, bath and toilet rooms and laundry. Ample facilities for bathing will be provided, and those wishing to use the laundry will find everything furnished except the labor. The daily papers, magazines and innocent games are to be provided by the house.

LARGE GIFTS FOR TUSKEGEE.

New York, Dec. 12.—Good results accomplished through the Madison Square Garden concert hall meeting on December 4 in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, Tuskegee, Ala., are apparent. A check for $25,000 toward the endowment fund of Tuskegee came from a woman in Ohio. This is the conditional $25,000 subscription made through Grover Cleveland, the donor having removed the condition. Other gifts made the whole amount added to the endowment fund of the Tuskegee institute since the Madison Square Garden concert hall meeting about $86,000.

TRADE RELATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Macumber, of North Dakota, has introduced bills providing for a commission to investigate trade relations with China and Japan with a view of extending commerce in those countries.

Million Dollar Fire.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 11.—A fire which had its origin in a dry goods store here shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning burned four hours and laid waste a solid block in the centre of the business portion of the city. The damage will approximate $1,000,000. There were no casualties.

The Socialists.

Boston, Dec. 6.—John S. Chase, the Socialist mayor of Haverhill, was re-elected by a plurality of 223 in a total vote of 7,000. Of the several aldermen elected, five were Socialists. The issue was socialism and anti-socialism.

In New Bedford, the Socialist candidate for mayor was beaten by 3,000 votes.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Dec. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade says:

The approach of a new year usually brings so much of hesitation in business that the small shrinkage this year is surprising. Probably never before have the productive forces of the country been so largely covered by contracts at this date, ensuring employment and profit for the incoming year.

The increase in foreign trade has been insignificant compared with the increase of $24,000,000 in payments through clearing houses. For the week the payments have been 20.3 per cent larger than last year and 38.1 per cent larger than in 1892.

Prices of pig iron are strongly maintained, though extraordinary efforts promise increase of our quarter in production capacity within a year, because the entire output of most of the furnaces has been sold already.

Hides are strong in Chicago, although receipts of cattle at the four chief western markets in 11 months have been 3 per cent larger than in the previous year, as the demand for consumption in manufacture has evidently increased much more. Thus western production of boots and shoes has gained more than eastern, and yet shipments from Boston for the year have been 372,000 cases, or more than last year, and 937,000 cases, or more than in 1892.

Wool has advanced further with much speculative buying, though most manufacturers have supplied wants for the present and are less disposed to purchase at prices now averaging higher than at any time since June 15, 1891. Higher prices demanded in the interior and rising prices abroad give confidence in spite of the fact that goods have advanced from the lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. Cotton is weakened and has declined, but reports are sufficiently conflicting to maintain values.

The demand for cotton goods is heavier and production far ahead in many lines, while fears of important strikes have been dispelled by general advance of wages.

Wheat has risen 3 cents and corn a fraction, with decline in Western receipts of both. Atlantic exports of wheat for the week, flour included, were only 3,359,677 bushels, against 5,636,767 last year, and Pacific exports 886,172, against 556,523 last year.

Failures for the week have been 221 in the United States, against 248 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 32 last year.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Dec. 12, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Wheat was fairly active during the past week. May being the favorite in the deal. The exports were fair. In some sections of the country farmers are not marketing their wheat freely. There has been a large increase in the visible supply. The flouring mills are not grinding to their full capacity. The price of wheat during the week has advanced 1¢. Corn has not been marketed as freely as anticipated on account of bad weather. Trade has not been heavy. The price is up 1¢, compared with a week ago. In clover seed trade has been moderate. Receipts and shipments only fair. Prices have advanced 7½ cents per bushel.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat closed with little change in the general markets, compared with yesterday. Prices opened steadier on cold wave and better feeling in Wall street. Liverpool cables had a better tone. There was some liquidation that sent prices off a trifle, and when Bradstreet's was posted, showing 3,670,000 bushels increase, there came a down turn. At the close there was a shade better tone. Northwestern receipts were light—462 cars, compared with 1,028 cars corresponding day last week, and 803 cars a year ago. Trade was fairly active for May.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec.—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	68	68	68	68
Chicago	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¼
New York	72⅝@72⅝	72⅝@72⅝	72	72⅛
St. Louis	68	68	68	68
Minneapolis	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
Duluth	66¾	66¾	66¾	65¾

At Chicago, May wheat opened at 65¾c, high, 65¾c; low, 65¼c; close, 65¼c; January, 65¼c; May, 65¼c. At New York, May wheat opened at 74¾c, fell to 74⅛c asked, and closed at 74⅜c asked. At St. Louis, May wheat opened at 71⅝c, close, 71⅝c asked. At Minneapolis, May wheat opened at 66¾c; close, 66¾c. At Duluth, May wheat opened at 68¾c bid, and closed at 67⅞c bid.

Oats at Chicago for December, 22¼c; May, 23⅝c; high, 24c; low, 23⅝c; close, 24c.

Pork for December at Chicago, $8.75 open and high; $8.70 low, and $8.75 close; January, $9.82; high, $10.00; low, $9.82; close, $10.00.

Lard at Chicago for December, $5.15 open and high; $5.10 low, and $5.15 nominal close; January, $5.37; high, $5.40; low, $5.35; close, $5.40.

Telegram from Lamson Bros.: Bradstreet's shows: Wheat, increase, east of Rockies, 3,670,000 bushels. Flour, 14,000 bbls. Total, 3,670,000 bushels. Corn, increase, 311,000.

Primary receipts of wheat, 528,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,176,000; shipments, 1,000 bushels; same time last year, 767,000. Receipts of corn, 457,000 bushels; same time last year, 779,000. Shipments, 408,000 bushels; same time last year, 333,000.

Chicago dispatch to Parsons: "Just about a year ago to-day, wheat started up from around present prices, and advanced 15 cents a bushel in a month or six weeks."

May puts on wheat at Chicago at 1:30, 65¾c sellers; calls open, 65¼c, at 1:30, 65¼c asked.

Corn closed at about yesterday's figures. Prices opened steady, but eased soon after the opening. The offerings were not heavy.